

Prague pledge to defend socialism in Poland

The Eastern block will not remain impassive if any threat develops to Poland's socialist system, Dr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, said at the Prague party congress yesterday. He forcibly restated the "Brezhnev doctrine", used to justify the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, that protection of socialism concerned all socialist states.

Dr Husak reaffirms Brezhnev doctrine

Prague, April 6.—Dr Gustav Husak, leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, opened the party congress today with a warning that the Soviet bloc would not remain impassive while the communist system in neighbouring Poland was threatened.

With the presence of President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union adding weight to his words, Dr Husak restated the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty which was used to justify the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 which ended the short-lived liberalization of the "Prague spring".

President Brezhnev, who arrived unexpectedly yesterday at the head of the Soviet delegation, was met with prolonged applause as he entered the congress hall.

Acknowledging that Czechoslovaks were following events across the border with disquiet, Dr Husak said: "The fact that the political crisis in Poland is still continuing and intensifying fills us all the more with apprehension."

He said a recent Polish Central Committee meeting had emphasized that anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary forces (the phrase used to condemn the Prague spring) were causing anxiety and threatening the foundations of socialism.

Dr Husak said that communist states would defend their community if anyone tried to use events in Poland to stir up trouble.

He echoed the "Brezhnev doctrine" by saying: "All who are attempting to misuse the events in Poland for instigating anti-socialist campaigns must be reminded of our clear viewpoint that the protection of the socialist system is not

only the concern of each socialist state but also the joint concern of the states of the socialist community, which are determined to defend their interests and the socialist achievements of their people."

In a long passage on trade unions, important in view of developments in Poland, Dr Husak said their work needed a sensitive and differentiated approach to people.—Reuter.

Dutch protest: The small Dutch Communist Party has recalled its delegate to the Prague congress in protest at Dr Husak's remarks about Poland (Reuter reports from Amsterdam). A spokesman said the Dutch party "and other Communist parties abroad" resented comparisons between the situation in Poland and those in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Hungary in 1956.

Confidence lost: Since the plenary session of the Polish Central Committee, Moscow and its East European allies seem to have lost Poland in the Polish leadership's handling of the situation (Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade).

Even Romania is showing no understanding for the Polish case, though it still professes to be opposed to intervention. But now it expects the Polish authorities to use their own repressive measures, for if Poland was successful in carrying out democratization far-ther afield it would set an attractive example throughout the communist world.

Hungary, of all the Warsaw Pact countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

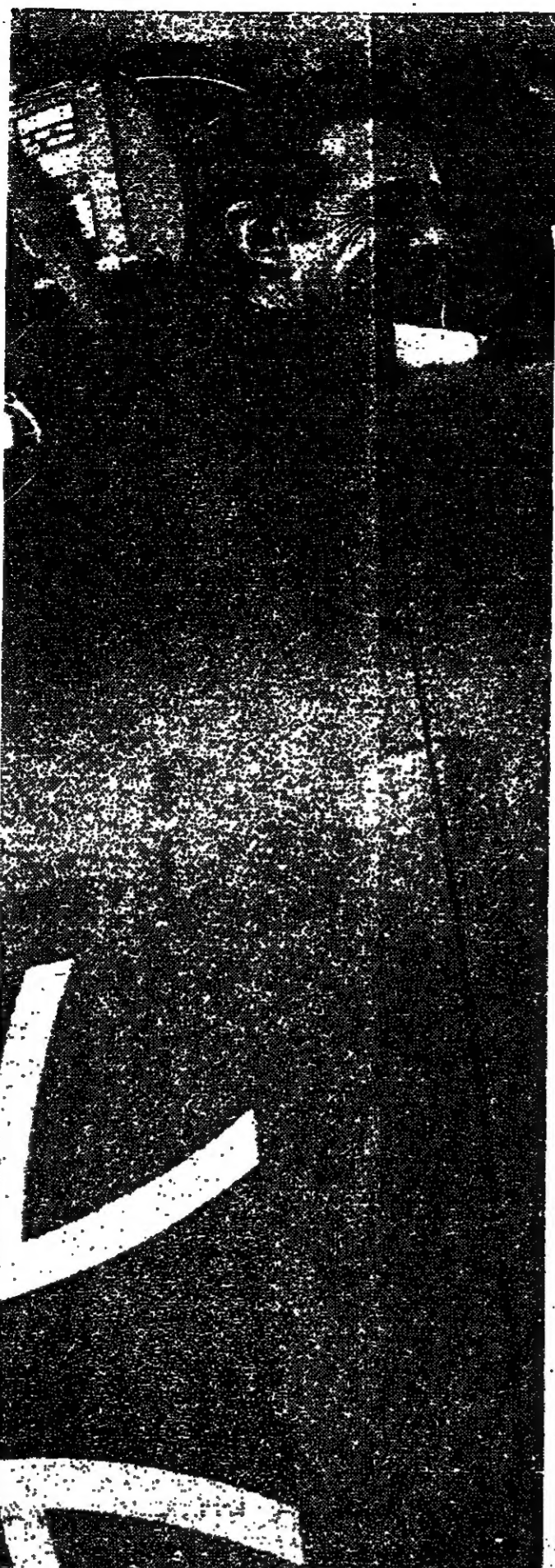
Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.

Part countries, has shown some restraint and until recently it took a sympathetic attitude. Lately, however, there have been critical undertones concerning the way the Polish leadership is making concessions.



Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, in the cockpit of a Tornado at RAF Cottesmore yesterday.

Report, page 6

Budget tax rise lifts wholesale prices

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Budget tax increases helped to push up factory gate prices by 1.1 per cent in March. Coupled with a sharp increase in the price which manufacturers had to pay for their raw materials and fuel—the result of a drop in the value of the pound—the figures produced an upward in the rate of wholesale price inflation over the past six months.

But officials at the Department of Industry hope that the setback is temporary.

The Department of Trade has issued figures which suggest that hire purchase and other credit business rose slightly in February from its low January level. The figures confirm that retail sales in February fell back slightly from the January level but were higher than in any month of 1980.

Roughly three-quarters of the increase in output prices charged by manufacturers in March was accounted for by higher duties on tobacco and drink. These Excise duties are included in wholesale prices and the March figures reflect only part of the full impact of Sir Geoffrey Howe's actions, since the higher duties did not take effect until after his Budget on March 10.

The increase in value-added tax will be directly reflected in retail price figures but will not show up in wholesale prices.

The underlying rate of increase in output prices over the past six months went up to an annual rate of 10.5 per cent. This is the first time that the underlying rate of wholesale inflation has been in double figures since September last year. The underlying rate bottomed out at 5.9 per cent last December.

Because the underlying rate moves more slowly in response to swings in any month, the annual rate in March fell again to 10.1 per cent.

The underlying rate of increase of input prices, which measure what industry has to pay for the goods it uses, rose for the fifth successive month in March to reach an annual rate of 15.3 per cent.

S Africa in 'gems deal' with Russia

By Michael Prest

De Beers, the South African diamond producer, and the Soviet Union had a top secret contract under which De Beers sold most of Russia's diamond output, it was alleged last night. This agreement had broken down and a new one was said to have been under discussion.

The allegation, made in *Panorama*, the BBC television programme, was part of an investigation into what were claimed to be close commercial links on gold, platinum and diamonds between South Africa and the Soviet Union.

A senior De Beers spokesman, however, has denied the existence of any such agreement. He said in London last night: "If there is an agreement I would certainly know about it."

The BBC programme claimed that meetings had taken place between top Soviet foreign trade officials and senior executives of De Beers and Anglo American, one of the world's biggest gold and platinum producers, including Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the two companies. The sighting in Moscow last year of Mr Gordon Woodell, an executive director of Anglo American, was also stressed.

Mr Vladimir Bykov, the Deputy Soviet Ambassador in London, denied there were any links between his country and South Africa.

Race plea helped stop Bristol riot retrial

The Director of Public Prosecutions said that an important factor in his decision not to pursue charges against the remaining four defendants in the Bristol riot trial was advice he had received from the Chief Constable of Somerset and Avon concerning the promotion of racial harmony in Bristol.

Mr Brian Weigh, the Chief Constable, said that "the need is to look forward with confidence, and not to dwell on the past". At the recent trial eight people were acquitted of riotous assembly and the jury failed to reach agreement on four defendants. Page 4

Conflict at disco inferno inquiry

The judicial inquiry into the Stardust discotheque blaze in Dublin, which killed 48 young people, heard of conflicting evidence over whether the club's emergency exit doors were locked. Counsel for the four-man tribunal said the fire on St Valentine's night this year, in which 150 people were injured, was an inferno. Furniture materials may have contributed to the deaths. Page 4

Rivals challenge Trident TV

A rival group is challenging Trident Television's attempt to change the ownership of Yorkshire Television, its present subsidiary, to meet the demands of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which meets on Thursday. The IBA will discuss two possible structures for the new group, one formulated by Trident and the other by the rivals, whose identity remains secret. Page 3

Israeli warning over Lebanon

As fighting between the Arab peace-keeping forces and right wing militias in Beirut and the Christian town of Zahle entered its sixth day, the chances of foreign intervention in Lebanon increased, Israeli aircraft flew over Beirut apparently in warning of possible intervention if fighting continues. Page 7

Census collection nearly over

The vast operation of collecting completed census forms from Britain's 20 million households is nearly over, and the complex work of translating the replies into statistical information will soon begin. Page 2

Leader page 13
Letters: On the economy, from Lord Cromer, and Professor Murray; from the Rev. J. B. Shaw, and others.
Leading articles: Mr Alexander Haig; Yugoslavia; Census.
Features: pages 9, 12
Bernard Levin on the two sides of freedom; Nicholas Wapshott talks to Sir Harold Wilson; Dr Tony Blair on the advent of the President Reagan; Alan Hamilton's London Diary.
Sport, pages 10, 11
Athletics: Sports Council threaten to withdraw aid from Crystal Palace; Football: Nottingham Forest want to keep Shilton; West Ham manager charged with insulting behaviour.

Home News 2-4
Overseas News 6-7
Appointments 20
Law Report 15
Book review 15
Bridge 14
Business 16-21
Court 14
Crossword 24

Diary 12
Engagements 12
Features 9, 12
Law Report 15
Letters 13, 18
Obituary 14
Parliament 8
Puzzle 14
Sale Room 14

Science 10, 11
Sport 10, 11
TV & Radio 23
Theatre, etc 14
25 Years Ago 14
Universities 14
Weather 14
Wills 14

Business News, pages 16-21
Stock Markets: Equities retreated as fears over Poland and the start of the new financial year resulted in heavy selling. The FT index fell 6.1 to 53.5.
Business features: Patrick Minford argues that the 34 economist critics of the Government are wrong.

US is 'seriously concerned' by Soviet threat

From David Cross
Washington, April 6

The United States was seriously concerned about the threatening military posture adopted by the Soviet Union towards Poland, a State Department spokesman said today.

But Washington did not believe Soviet intervention was likely "in the immediate future". Asked what he meant by "immediate", the spokesman responded: "Look down the road for a few days."

The spokesman also disclosed that the Administration was assessing whether increased military exercises by the Warsaw Pact nations in and around Poland involved more than 25,000 men. If they did, a Soviet Union would be in breach of the Helsinki agreement on East-West relations, which require notification of large-scale military manoeuvres.

Notwithstanding the legal restraints of the Helsinki

treaty, the spokesman said: "It certainly would have helped to reduce tensions" if the Soviet Union had provided notification of the manoeuvres to Washington.

"Most important", he added, "the Soviets are acting contrary to the final Act principles which prohibit the threat or use of force and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries."

In further indication of Washington's deep concern, President Reagan has sent a toughly-phrased letter to President Brezhnev, the Russian leader.

The letter, which was sent on Friday after a week of intensified military activities by Warsaw Pact forces in and around Poland, was said to have warned Moscow that any Soviet intervention would disrupt all future arms negotiations talk "totally".

However, according to well-informed officials here, the letter did not spell out exactly how the United States and its



Calman

European Community's concern that the Polish people be left to decide their own affairs (Our Political Editor writes).

Downing Street declined to publish the text of the letter, but informed accounts suggested that it had been more of a restatement of Britain's position regarding Mr Brezhnev's proposals on East-West relations rather than a new warning to the Soviet Union to keep its hands off Poland.

It appeared that the British Government had been taken by surprise by the Warsaw Pact talks. Mrs Thatcher's remarks about Poland's role in the letter, although it was said that Poland was in the forefront of her concern.

Sterling falls: Mounting fears about the Polish situation sent sterling crashing on the foreign exchange markets, falling 31 cents to close at \$2.169, its lowest level for almost a year. (The pound plunges, page 17.)

Hardiness: Only hope, page 6
President's health, page 6

Whitehall housekeeping attacked by audit chief

Peter Hennessy

biting criticism of Whitehall's failure to maintain adequate standards of good housekeeping in its activities or acceptable stewardship of its £60,000m of public money is a memorandum published today by Sir Douglas Henshaw, Comptroller and Auditor General. Parliament's watchdog spending and efficiency.

In his report to the Commons Committee of Public Accounts on Internal Audit in the Central Government, Sir Douglas said that its overall standard was substantially lower than it should be, with an most universal absence of adequate capability to audit put-together systems.

Senior civil servants were criticised for failing to appreciate the potential benefits of efficient audit system. Sir Douglas directed his remarks at a number of departments but failed to name the guilty or innocent.

The Government has begun a remedial action in response to Sir Douglas's memorandum. A thoroughgoing review of internal audit procedures is under way, supervised by Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Civil Service, and Sir Douglas Wain, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

Anthony Rawlinson, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and Sir John Beag, Second Permanent

Secretary to the Civil Service Department, accepted the main thrust of Sir Douglas's criticisms in their appearance yesterday before the public accounts committee.

Sir Anthony would not agree, however, that top civil servants in all departments had neglected internal audit and cited the Ministry of Defence as an example.

Sir Douglas found a "general lack of professionalism" among civil servants working on internal audit. Sir John told the committee that 47 qualified accountants worked on the subject in 11 departments; 20 more departments had no accountants engaged on internal audit.

Sir Douglas said that most main accounting systems in government were now computer-based and a capability for undertaking computer audit was essential. Sir John said the Civil Service possessed six officials qualified in both accountancy and computing.

The Treasury and Civil Service Department witnesses told the committee they welcomed the report.

Sir Douglas proposed a number of remedies for the deficiencies he had uncovered. The most important was a "general recognition of the potential role of internal audit and new staffing arrangements" for the unit. Progress on those would clear the way for general improvements.

The scheme, which will take eight to 10 years to complete, involves the construction of a new station, 1.2 million sq ft of

£200m scheme saves BR's 'iron cathedral'

By David Hewson

British Rail will announce today that it intends to proceed with the £200m redevelopment of Liverpool Street and Broad Street stations in one of the largest property schemes in London in recent years.

The plan provides for the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street's western train shed and the adjoining southern nave and platform to be preserved.

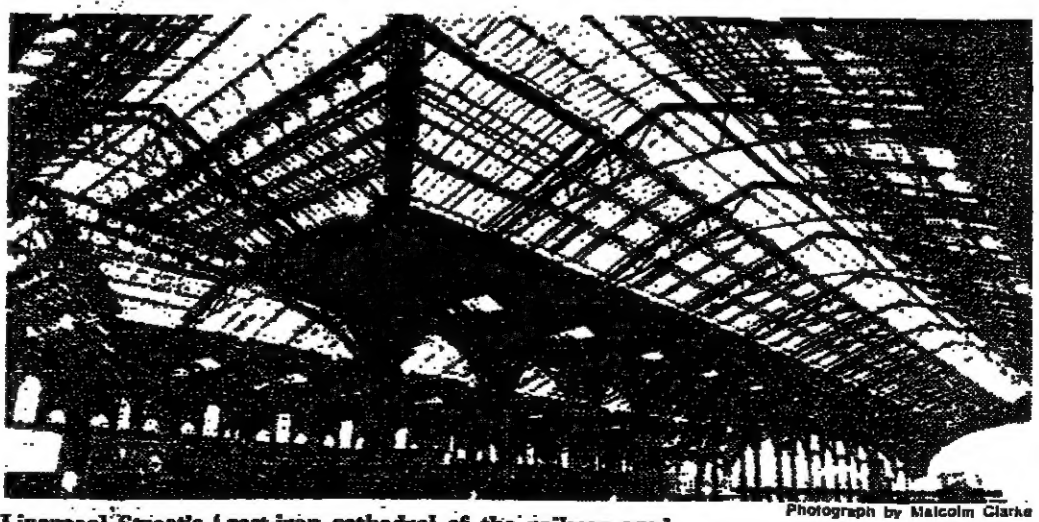
When BR announced its plans, including demolition of the hotel in 1975, they produced a spirited correspondence in *The Times* in which Sir John Benjamin and others, opposed the redevelopment. In letter the opponents described Liverpool Street's train sheds as "a cast-iron cathedral of the railway age", and praised Broad Street's "French Renaissance twin mansard pavilions, spacious looking hall, and elegant Florentine stairway".

Passengers using Liverpool Street, which serves East Anglia, Essex, and suburban areas east of London, have been less impressed than the poet Laureate.

Last year the Transport Users' Consultative Committee for London was full of praise for the station's Europa Bistro but described the terminus itself as "somewhat decrepit".

BR's property board appears to have solved tax problems which have threatened to sink the development for the past two years.

The scheme, which will take eight to 10 years to complete, involves the construction of a new station, 1.2 million sq ft of



Liverpool Street's 'cast-iron cathedral of the railway age'.

offices, 30,000 sq ft of shops, and track improvements as far as Bethnal Green.

The property board still has to return to the City of London Corporation and Hackney Borough Council for detailed planning consent for the scheme, but this is not expected to create any difficulties.

Outline planning permission was only granted after a lengthy public inquiry and considerable modification of BR's initial plans.

BR first formulated its plans for redeveloping Liverpool Street in the early 1970s and received outline planning permission for the scheme two years ago. But it came close to cancelling the project when

it was learnt that development land tax could change the scheme from a highly profitable one for BR into a loss.

Initially it was thought that the tax would apply only to the commercial office and shops part of the development.

Station and track improvement costs, which account for about half the £200m, would not have been offset against the tax.

However, recent discussions with the Treasury and Inland Revenue have led BR to believe that the commercial and railway sides of the development will be treated as an integral scheme.

It is understood that BR approached the Treasury and

asked for some form of exemption from development land tax to enable the scheme to go ahead profitably. The Treasury pointed out a clause in last year's Finance Act which allowed BR to apply to the Inland Revenue for an advance assessment of how much tax it would be liable to pay on the whole development.

This means that the profit liable for tax will be greatly reduced by the inclusion of the railway operation costs. BR had said earlier that the inclusion of the railway works in the final equation could make the difference between 40 per cent of the final value being liable for tax and 90 per cent.

Playwright Pope goes into the film business

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 6

The Pope is to go into films, or at least a film is to be made of one of his plays. It has been announced here. The play is entitled *The Jewellers Shop* and is a study of marriage.

It was written by the Pope 21 years ago, when he was auxiliary Bishop in Krakow. He published it under the pseudonym of Andrezej Jawien and the production company, Interlinea Cinematografica, insisted today that they chose to film it because of its "great artistic and human value".

No doubt it helped that the play's author is the best-known Pope in modern times.

The play was received respectfully here when it was broadcast on Rome's Third Programme and the notices for a BBC version were not at all bad.

The Pope was a respected actor before he decided to give his life to the priesthood.

Students of his technique can study it at leisure with the now numerous gramophone records issued of his singing or celebrating Mass. One tape and disc is simply entitled "Pope Live At Pompeii".

And a film is also being made of his life. One begins to sympathize with the actor who complains in press interviews what a problem it is to impersonate the Pope.

From actor to subject of film biography, the Pope now enters the field of writers whose work has been adapted for the cinema.

The play is a study of three marriages. One is a successful marriage, another is founder ing and the third is difficult but not without hope.

No less a man of the theatre than Jean Louis Barrault in his preface to the French edition of the play said that it "emanates a profound poetry". The film version will be made both for the cinema and television.

The Pope, has, of course, also published volumes of verse which are fundamentally an expression of his philosophical views on human dignity.

Today the Pope did what might be called a certain touting up behind the scenes by receiving the 23 delegates of the staff association at Vatican City which represents 1,500 employees of the Pope's personal realm.

They have for some months been calling for better pay and conditions. Some of them had been disappointed with the Pope's apparent unconcern about their difficulties.

Apart from acting and writing, this unusually experienced Pope has also been a worker, after all.

New Premier

Brussels, April 6.—King Baudouin today appointed Mr Mark Eyskens as the Finance Minister, as Belgium's Prime Minister. Mr Eyskens seems increasingly likely to be able to reform a Christian Democrat and Socialist coalition Government.

100 Years of Carriage Clocks

an exhibition
at Garrard,
exclusively
Now Open
until
APRIL 16th

Making its first appearance in the UK is this hand-made silver and gilt clock by Garrard, with plates of the most precious metals.

You are invited to view one of the largest displays of carriage clocks, original and modern, ever assembled in London; over 300 are on show, including some outstanding gilt and enamel specimens.

Most exhibits are for sale, prices ranging from £100 to £40,000.

A finely engraved hand-carved clock by Thomas Cole, circa 1850.

GARRARD The Crown Jewellers

112 REGENT STREET LONDON W1A 2JJ TELEPHONE: 01-734 7020

Unions aim to loosen grip of Labour left

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Right-wing union leaders aiming to bring Mr Wedgwood Benn's attempt to gain the deputy leadership of the Labour Party have widened their political campaign to encompass the party's national executive committee.

The "new right" caucus in the labour movement is planning to overturn the left majority on the NEC by mobilizing the moderate vote in an unprecedented manner at the October party conference.

Union leaders who attended the Charing Cross hotel talks that established the anti-militant coalition after the Wembley special conference are to meet again before Easter for fresh strategy talks.

The agenda has been extended to take in an all-out effort to dislodge left-wingers from their 17 to 12 majority on the national executive. "That is what it is all about," one of the moderate union leaders said last night.

After the publicity surrounding the founding meeting of the caucus, some general secretaries came in for strong criticism in their unions, so the date and place of the next round of talks is being kept secret. But it is reliably said to be within the next 10 days.

Chief targets of the proposed purge are Miss Joan Maynard, MP, Mrs Renée Short, Mr Douglas Hoyle, of the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, and Bernard Dix, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees.

All are regarded as left-wingers whose removal through union influence would shift the balance of power in favour of the moderates.

The 650,000-strong block vote of the third largest affiliate to the party, the General and

Census day is over; now the counting begins

The forms are complete, but doubts remain

Stoicism in the best British tradition emerged triumphant yesterday as more than 100,000 enumerators began the task of collecting completed census forms from 20 million households.

With few exceptions the enumerators, though sworn to secrecy by their official masters, reported a spirit of politeness and cooperation from respondents, coupled with a phlegmatic refusal to be ruffled, even where the point of some of the questions was entirely lost on them.

In south London, for instance, Mr Donald Rushworth, a retired nursing officer from Croydon, took time off from calling on houses in the Elephant and Castle area to say that it was all going "very well indeed".



Mr Alexander Bianchi, aged 34, of the Elm Estate, in Bermondsey, London, after handing over his completed census form yesterday.

By Ronald Faux, David Nicholson-Lord, Arthur Osman and John Withrowe

Mr Rushworth, aged 67, said that his job as an enumerator would be completed by last night, by which time he would have collected 160 forms. "I have had no abuse at all," he said. "People are being very cooperative and friendly. They are very nice round here."

The chief difficulty had been that of elderly people, many of whom had found the forms confusing. Some had asked why they had had to write down where they had worked before retirement.

"I don't see the point of it," Mr Rushworth said, "but I tell them that it is to keep the Department of Health informed as to the flow of jobs from London to the country and back again."

He knocked at a door in Hayes Street, where Mrs Alice Shelley, a former Fleet Street cleaner, said she had not worked for 10 years, and asked why the census people wanted to know anyway?

"Just to help the Government make an assessment of the district and the movement of business," Mr Rushworth replied vaguely. Mrs Shelley appeared satisfied and retired to her decorating.

Next door Mrs Violet Bailey had the completed form ready on the hallstand. "This is extremely good," Mr Rushworth said approvingly. "You have answered it very well indeed."

He declined Mrs Bailey's offer of further information.

A trainee social worker aged 23 mentioned that on his round in Dulwich he had been chased down the street by an outraged householder to whom he had delivered a form.

"What we are supposed to do officially in reply to that sort of behaviour is to explain the background to the census and the purposes of it, but the best thing to do was run," he said. He was unhappy at the prospect of returning to collect the form.

In the inner areas of Birmingham, census supervisors said they had not had any reports from enumerators of people belonging to ethnic minorities refusing or failing to fill in the forms.

Interpreters with expertise in a total of 10 languages were available to help, and many of the enumerators covering areas with large communities of coloured people were West Indian or Asian.

North of the border, a retired engineer from Fife was doubtful of the value of the census. "If they actually spent £4m on providing lavatories they already know people do not have them, there would be more wisdom in it," he said.

An aircraft engineer near by had written across that part of the questionnaire asking about qualifications: "I have many professional qualifications but consider them to be my own private business".

His objection was to being asked questions at all; his neighbour's objection was that the questions missed the point. "What they want an answer to, the sort of question that Enoch Powell raises, is 'and the ignored'," he said. "And the part where unemployed people fill in their last employer rather than a useful area."

Those who doubted the value of some of the questions appeared at first sight to have a point.

Several of the questions are often asked by government bodies and the answers are stored in computers where they can be used at the leisure of the Civil Service.

Why then ask the same questions again? The reply from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys is that "some of the information is available for some of the people, but not for everyone."

Many people may well have filled in forms in the past giving much of the information required in the census, but there are others who have not answered such questions and who do not, for instance, own cars or pay taxes or rents.

In its blanket coverage the census will certainly duplicate much information that is already available from other sources, but it will also gather details about members of households that have not previously been accessible.

The office has to steer a course between the wish not to pry too closely into people's private affairs and the pressure of local authorities and demographers, who say they need more information if they are to make accurate predictions.

Despite their attempt to please everyone, the census authorities have certainly succeeded in irritating Mrs Bernice Smith, of Weymouth, Dorset, who has sent a bill for £5 to Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Social Services, for the one hour, 10 minutes that it took her to fill in her form.

Strike disrupts the Navy, unions say

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Civil Service union leaders claimed last night that their industrial action was causing serious disruption of intelligence gathering and to the operations of the Navy.

The unions have called out on strike 500 staff in key computer and supply areas, which they say is restricting the Navy's ability to service and refit warships and submarines.

Three stations operated by the Composite Signals Organization, which monitors Soviet satellites and other radio signals, have so far been disrupted. Civil servants are planning to walk out at a fourth station at 10 pm tomorrow.

The unions claim that their action at the General Communications Headquarters centres at Bude, Cornwall, Chislehurst, Staffordshire and over last weekend at Culm Head, Somerset, has caused "serious embarrassment" to the Government, and has led to protests from the United States which shares information gathered by these stations.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is the umbrella body for the nine unions partying 540,000 white collar staff, said that "tens of thousands" of workers in the departments of Employment and Health and Social Security, walked out yesterday afternoon in protest at a "deliberate" suspension of 47 staff at the

Democrats run close second to Labour in London opinion poll

By Ian Bradley
Labour Party will win Paddington in next month's Greater London Council (GLC) election with the Social Democrats coming a close second, according to an opinion poll of voters in the borough.

The poll, conducted by Research Projects Ltd, for the Radical Centre for Democratic Studies in Industry and Society, involved 786 voters spread evenly across the constituency.

It found that if only Labour, Social Democrat, and Conservative candidates were standing, they would poll respectively 33.6 per cent, 30.4 per cent and 20.8 per cent of the electorate.

If only Labour, Conservative and Liberal candidates stood, they would poll 46.7 per cent, 28.4 per cent, and 15 per cent respectively.

If candidates from all four parties stood, Labour would poll 33.8 per cent, Social Democrats 25.7 per cent, Conservatives 20.9 per cent, and Liberals 7.4 per cent.

The findings of the poll, which was carried out in the week before the launching of

No Thatcher comment on 1968 'plot'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Beyond drawing attention to the fact that the head of MIS is responsible directly to the Home Secretary, with right of access to the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday from discussion about the purported plot against Sir Harold Wilson in 1968.

The Prime Minister managed even to decline an opportunity to say that she was satisfied with the way the system operated.

It was left to the usual Whitehall sources to assert that the implication was that she must be content, otherwise she would change the system.

The Prime Minister gave a written parliamentary answer to a question from Mr Edward Leadbitter, Labour MP, for Hartlepool, who asked whether she was "satisfied with the arrangements for detecting any plans to subvert the elected government".

Instead of answering "Yes", Mrs Thatcher drew attention to a question from Mr Edward Leadbitter, Labour MP, for Hartlepool, who asked whether she was "satisfied with the arrangements for detecting any plans to subvert the elected government".

Oil rigs to be strengthened

By John Huxley
Three North Sea oil rigs similar in design to the Alexander L. Kielland, which capsized with the loss of 123 lives, are to undergo modification this summer.

They are the Pentagone 84, operated by Total Oil Marine, Duxford 97, operated by Union Oil, and Duxford 96, operated by Amoco. The Pentagone 84 is already being towed from a location east of Shetland, where it has been drilling, to the Norwegian port of Haugesund.

The other rigs, also east of Shetland in the Heather and Hutton North-west oil fields, are still operating. Although their owners and operators are satisfied that they are safe, the rigs will be taken ashore for "minor modifications".

The nature and timing of the modifications are still being discussed with representatives from Lloyd's Register of Shipping, but it is understood that the required changes are to strengthen the bracing of the five legs on each rig.

Yesterday the operators were confident that, barring unforeseen difficulties, the three rigs would return to service after the work, which will be carried out at the same time as the regular inspection.

Mr Robert Huskisson, the chairman of Lloyd's register, said yesterday that there was "remedial programme" for Pentagone-type rigs such as the Kielland, which capsized in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea in March last year.

A report officially published yesterday criticized design and construction, as well as safety procedures on the rig.

Mr Huskisson said that earlier inspections had disclosed minor defects among the eight Pentagone rigs classified by Lloyd's. These were being corrected by techniques which would improve the fatigue life of welds.

The Kielland report traced the origins of the accident to metal fatigue emanating from a hole drilled into a leg brace to fix a hydrophone, an electronic positioning device. That eventually caused the member to fracture and one of the rig's legs to buckle in a heavy storm.

Mr Huskisson said that new, stricter rules for inspection of rigs were to be introduced. The technical committee is expected to endorse recommendations later this year which will require all offshore rigs to be subjected to a detailed inspection every 12 months instead of the present two years.

Owners have been alerted to the change.

All three Pentagone rigs operating in the North Sea have undergone careful inspection. The Duxford 97 was inspected and later brought into Fethead, in Scotland, where it given a clean bill of health. Minor modifications now planned were described as "urgent".

Pentagone 84 also underwent a dry dock inspection on Cromarty Firth after the Kielland disaster. In addition routine maintenance, horizon bracing on the rig will now be strengthened.

The Department of Energy expected to make a statement after it has studied the report. But officials emphasized improvements to offshore safety were being made as steadily, and that departures from the code provided much information for the Kielland report.

Mr Foot backs import curb to help car firms

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Drastic action was needed to protect the British car industry, Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, told a Labour Party rally in Birmingham last night.

The Government was rejecting advice from all quarters, and the director of the West Midlands Confederation of British Industry had given warning that 25,000 jobs were in danger in the area unless there was a substantial improvement in the economy by the autumn.

"The Labour Party has been talking about selective import controls, which are used in almost every other industrialized country, for a very long time. If the Government had accepted our advice and that of the TUC a year ago, the motor industry would not be in the position it is today."

"They ask for efficiency and high productivity but they insist that industry competes at home and in world markets with one hand tied behind its back."

"Sponsoring all the advice, the Government had proceeded with a deflationary Budget. "The consequence is that Britain, the only industrialized country with its own oil supplies, has a faster growing rate of unemployment, has less growth, more bankruptcies than almost any other industrialized country in the world."

Why did the Government not use the North Sea oil money to invest in the public sector instead of dissipating it on the unemployed? If Britain was to benefit when the recession ended, we had to invest now in housing, transport, energy and civil engineering to modernize the economy.

"We must get away from the present deflationary policies, which are the most direct and deadly cause of the present state of the economy."

£1.14 a week for our policy, party claims

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Labour Party's policies for London would cost an average of an extra £1.14 a week for each household, Mr Andrew McIntosh, leader of the Labour Greater London Council group, said yesterday when nominating candidates for the local elections on May 7.

Improvements to London Transport, including a 25 per cent reduction in fares, more buses, cleaner Underground trains and free off-peak travel for pensioners are costed at 47p a week per household at 1981 prices.

Aid to new and existing companies, aimed at creating up to 10,000 jobs a year, will cost an estimated 30p a week. A further 27p a week will go on improvements in housing and the environment.

"This is the minimum programme we could put forward to secure our constituents' but it will only bring services up to the level of 1977. We could not put forward anything less to the electorate and hold our heads up," Mr McIntosh said.

Barring withdrawals there will be 489 candidates for the GLC elections, 16 more than the record four years ago. The Conservatives and Labour are putting up candidates for each of the 92 seats, the Liberals 89, "official" National Front 41, Ecology Party 38, and Communist Party 16. There will also be seven Social Democratic Alliance candidates, a Social Democrat for Paddington candidate, and a candidate in Kensington and Chelsea describing himself as "Council for Social Democracy".

Labour's "press conference yesterday was attended by Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow em-

Delay for Benn proposals on honours system

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

A decision on a six-point plan by Mr Wedgwood Benn for a radical change in the honours system was delayed by the Labour Party's home policy committee last night.

After a long debate on his proposals, which include a recommendation that no further nominations be made for any peerages, baronetcies or knight-hoods, it was decided not to take any decisions until there had been further talks.

Many committee members were concerned that the proposals could cut across the plans of Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, to have more Labour peers to help the Opposition in the Lords.

The new list of peers, which will also include Conservatives and Liberals, is expected to be announced by the Prime Minister before he leaves for his tour of India and the Middle East next week.

Mr Benn, who is chairman of the committee, also proposed that all awards for gallantry should be retained but in future should be open equally to all ranks, and that a single civil award for merit should be instituted to replace all civil honours.

The Crown should continue to make personal awards of any kind, but the recipients should be limited to the Royal Family.

It was apparent after the meeting that the party's internal argument over the honours system was still in the melting pot. The general view was that there had to be a closer examination of the difficulties that would flow from the party's commitment to abolish the House of Lords.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on adjoining page)

Today
Sun rises: 6.23 am Sun sets: 7.44 pm
Moon rises: 8.13 am Moon sets: 11.21 pm
First Quarter: April 11.
Lighting up: 5.14 pm to 5.51 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.17 am, 7.7m; 4.46 pm, 7.6m. Avonmouth, 10.5 am, 14.3m; 10.19 pm, 13.8m. Dover, 1.15 am, 7.0m; 1.39 pm, 8.8m. Hull, 8.52 am, 7.9m; 9.06 pm, 8.2m. Liverpool, 1.39 am, 9.8m; 1.58 pm, 10.0m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

A ridge of high pressure over the British Isles will slowly decline.

Forecasts from 5 am to midnight:
London, East Anglia, E. Midlands, E. England: Sunny periods after a dull start; wind SE, light; max temp 11°C (52°F).
SE central S. Wales, E. England: Bright periods, isolated light showers; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).
Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, scattered light showers, perhaps more general rain later; wind light and variable; max temp 10°C (50°F).
W. Midlands, S. Wales, central S. Wales: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

N. England: Sunny periods after a dull start; wind light and variable; max temp 13°C (55°F).
Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset

Moones
ruling
will be
studied

Renaissance drawing may be a fake

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A drawing to be offered for sale by Christie's today is suspected by leading dealers and some museum experts to belong to a famous group of fakes. It is catalogued as a work of the Florentine Renaissance by a "follower of Andrea del Verrocchio" and depicts the "Head of a Youth with flowing hair". Christie's published estimate of its value is £10,000 to £15,000.

"Our first instinct is to withdraw it from sale", Christie's director, Mr Francis Russell, said yesterday. "But we have to contact the vendor and discuss it with him." He added that, whether the suggestion was true or not, once such gossip was travelling around the art market the drawing became virtually unsaleable.

It is suggested that the drawing comes from a group of fakes unmasked in *The Times* in 1978. They were marketed in London by the English artist, Eric Hebborn, who lives near Rome, in the 1960s and early 1970s. Purporting to be from the hands of various Italian masters, they ended up in some important museums.

Mr Hebborn dealt in Old Master drawings to supplement his income as an artist but has always rejected responsibility for the attribution of the drawings. "I have never posed as an expert," he told me. "It was the dealers and auctioneers who put names to the drawings."

The history of the drawing included in Christie's sale today is a mystery. The auctioneers would not reveal the name of the vendor.

When the drawing came in for sale, they had considered the possibility that it belonged to the well-known group of fakes but rejected it. The drawing bears the "R" mark of the great eighteenth-century collector, Jonathan Richardson; that was imitated on a number of the known fakes. Christie's looked at the mark under a microscope but could detect nothing wrong with it.

The vendor was also asked where the drawing came from. He was very definite that he had not bought it from Mr Hebborn; he had acquired it from a "Cleeve" collector.

He pointed out, however, that the technique of the drawing, metal point on a prepared ground, heightened with white, was very close to a little known group of drawings unquestionably dating from the period of Verrocchio. "My best guess," he said, "is that the drawing is not by one of his Florentine pupils but by a provincial imitator."

He remained convinced of the authenticity of the drawing, but conceded that the doubts raised by dealers and museums made it virtually unsaleable.

Sale Room, page 14

Finance is offered to ensure future of Yorkshire Television

By David Hewson

Trident Television faces a serious challenge in its attempt to change the ownership of its subsidiary, Yorkshire Television, to meet the demands of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The IBA is to meet on Thursday to discuss two possible structures for the new group, one formulated by Trident, the other by a group of rivals.

Mr Ward Thomas, the Trident chairman, said in a note to shareholders yesterday that the company had received "positive assurance of finance from eminently acceptable sources, which will ensure the future of Yorkshire Television with its present management and staff."

The identity of the backers of the rival bid remains secret, as does that of the groups supporting Trident, but they include at least one group which was involved in an unsuccessful consortium competing for a television franchise in another region last year.

Trident's results, which were announced yesterday, were audited by the company's auditors because of its inability to reach agreement with the IBA on the future of Yorkshire.

Last December the IBA ordered Trident to relinquish majority control of both Tyne Tees and Yorkshire, which it owns outright. But by the time the IBA's initial deadline ran out three weeks ago, Trident had managed to agree in out-

line only the terms of the restructuring of Tyne Tees.

The IBA said that it was planning immediate discussions with both Trident and others who had expressed interest in funding new companies, and set a deadline of three weeks for the talks, which expires today.

Mr Thomas said in a note to Trident's annual report, about assurances of finance: "In our view these arrangements meet the authority's requirements that the two programme companies should be separately and adequately financed, equipped and managed."

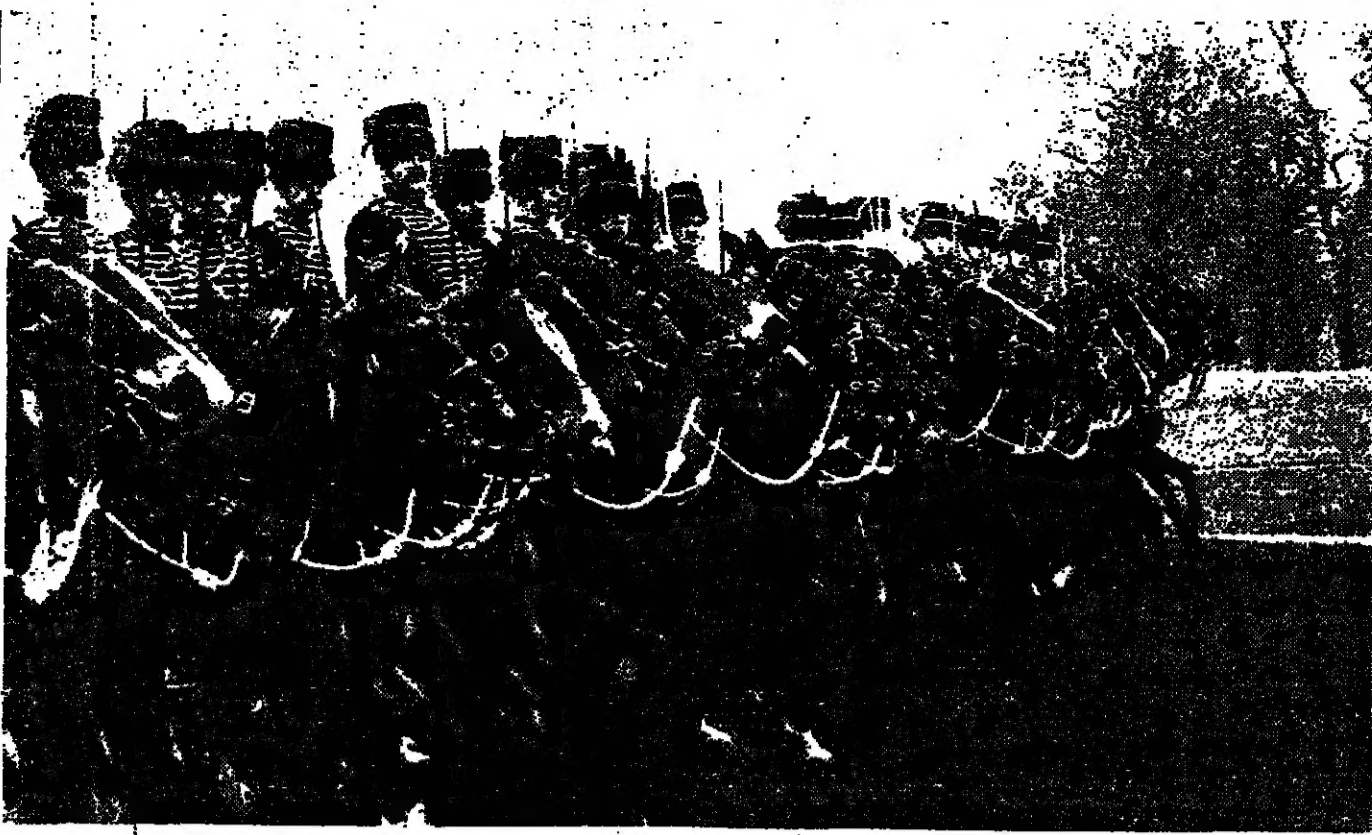
"I hope that the IBA will now feel able to confirm the provisional award of new contracts to both companies."

Trident hopes to take a 20 per cent stake in both Tyne Tees and Yorkshire, and rent the studios it owns back to the new companies. Tyne Tees is expected to be floated off as a separate entity next September with a £5m share issue, with a further £10m to be raised through loans.

One of the original points of contention between Trident and the IBA has been settled in three weeks, though not necessarily in the company's favour. Trident originally thought that Yorkshire was not likely to be profitable enough if it met its present commitments to attract investors.

In fact, the prospect of taking a stake in Yorkshire has proved of interest to a number of parties.

Financial Editor and Breaking German television monopoly, page 19



The Kings Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, rehearsing in Hyde Park, London, yesterday for the annual inspection parade. The troop was formed in 1946 for state ceremonies.

Chemical warfare interest lands student in court

A "brilliant" student who was said to have got carried away with his researches into chemical warfare was given a conditional discharge yesterday after he admitted making a controlled drug and producing explosives.

Police found explosive fuses

and powerful hallucinatory drugs at the home of Jeremy Houlding, a Worcester magistrate heard. Mr David Hallmark, for the prosecution, said experts found that the fuses were "highly efficient".

The police also discovered 94 mg of the drug DMT and chemicals that could have pro-

duced LSD, Angel's Dust and amphetamines, he said. Mr Houlding said police accepted that Mr Houlding, aged 21, a second-year chemistry student at Sheffield University, was experimenting with chemicals.

Mr Houlding was ordered to pay 448 costs, and the chemicals were confiscated.

Mr David Wright, for Mr Houlding, said he was a "brilliant young student and a very upright and responsible young man". He added: "It is obvious that he got carried away with his researches and went too far. You are not dealing with an embryo terrorist or a bomb-happy lunatic."

Prince for New York ballet gala

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The Prince of Wales is to fly to New York in June for a gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Ballet.

Tickets for the ballet, a reception and a ball will cost up to \$1,000 each, and the event could raise as much as \$1m for charitable causes. Some of the proceeds are expected to go to the Royal Opera House's development appeal.

It is not yet known whether Lady Diana Spencer will accompany the Prince, but one guest at the performance of *The Sleeping Beauty* will be Mrs Nancy Reagan.

The gala will be held on June 17, but the Royal Ballet opens at the opera house two days earlier. It is the company's first visit to New York for five years, and forms part of a seven-week tour of North America.

IBA and ITN strongly deny claims of bias in bulletins

By Brian MacArthur

Accusations of bias and distortion in television news bulletins were strongly denied yesterday by the Independent Broadcasting Authority and Independent Television News.

In a letter to the BBC and the IBA, more than 100 professors, trade union leaders and MPs had alleged that there was bias against the trade union and labour movement in public broadcasting.

Miss Barbara Hosking, the IBA's director of information, told yesterday: "Ensuring due impartiality and preserving a judicious balance between the parties is a task the IBA takes very seriously. We do it in her ways than by listing appearances. A mere headcount can be very misleading."

She added that both national and regional programmes were continually monitored by the IBA. ITN and BBC news coverage is been criticized by the

Glasgow University Media Group, which originated the letter to the BBC and the IBA, in two books, *Bad News*, and *More Bad News*, and, more recently, in the *New Statesman*.

Confidential BBC news and current affairs minutes obtained by the media group show, however, that the BBC is taking its accusations more seriously than it discloses in public statements.

For example, on January 27 the minutes record Sir Ian Trethowan, the Director General, saying that the BBC would come under increasingly critical observation from the militant left. Unlike ITN, the BBC decided to ignore the *New Statesman* article.

It was nevertheless accepted that there was "something" in what the group was saying, perhaps because broadcasters necessarily used "potted versions" of events.

IBC apologizes over patients at Broadmoor

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC acknowledged on its nationwide television programme last night that it was wrong to describe Broadmoor as an institution housing 700 people "judged to be criminally insane".

It made the reference last night in a trailer for a three-part series that begins on Thursday, bringing a protest at a threat of High Court action from the Matthew Trust, body that looks after the interests of mental patients.

The BBC said it accepted the statement was not accurate, as about a fifth of Broadmoor's patients were there because they were considered a danger to society.

Mr Peter Thompson, chairman of the trust, said: "The BBC has given a guarantee that a statement will not appear any programme on Broadmoor."

Ban on jobless councillors' voting lifted

From Our Correspondent

The Government yesterday lifted a ban preventing five out-of-work councillors from voting on issues affecting the unemployed.

Last month five members of Wrexham District Council, at Telford, Shropshire, protested that they had been prevented from voting on a proposal to offer reduced charges at recreation centres to the unemployed because they had a financial interest.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that he was giving the councillors a special dispensation.

Mr Simon Barber, secretary of the council, had said that the councillors were being prevented from taking decisions on a burning issue in Telford, which had the highest unemployment rate in the Midlands.

Private bus service begins

Tim Jones

Local authorities and private enterprise transport throughout Britain will be watching Cardiff as the next six months after the opening yesterday of the first competitive bus route since the Transport Act, 1980, enabled a town hall monopoly to be lifted.

The service which will break a 50-year-old Cardiff bus

monopoly comes after fierce opposition from the council, who told the Traffic Commissioners that private operators would cream off the profitable routes to the detriment of the integrated system.

Mr Keith Morris, managing director of CK Coaches Ltd, said their fares would be 12p cheaper and conductors on board would help the elderly and disabled.

If the captains of industry cannot be seen to maintain standards, who can?

Setting high standards also means being seen to maintain them. For more than 75 years, the highest standards of motoring excellence have been maintained by Rolls-Royce.

Today, the Silver Spirit is the ultimate expression of that ideal.

It is a symbol of stability and confidence—the hallmarks of the successful business. Not just a symbol however, today's Rolls-Royce has many highly advanced features of automotive engineering.

An ingenious new form of suspension, utilising gas springs in conjunction with a hydraulic levelling system gives a quiet, smooth, comfortable ride.

Silent power from the light alloy V-8 engine gives effortless acceleration, sparkling performance

at speed and docile obedience in traffic.

Standards of craftsmanship are maintained through the traditional arts of the coachbuilder. The fragrance, touch and appearance of fine quality leather, the gleam and symmetry of polished walnut veneers and the feel and texture of deep pile carpets combine to form an interior of aspect and comfort which cannot be matched.

The interior has also been designed for a functional purpose. A fascia panel forewarns of low pressure or low fluid level in either of the two braking circuits, failure in the lighting system, or ice on the road ahead. Over thirty separate characteristics of the car's performance can be closely monitored by visual displays or controls setting

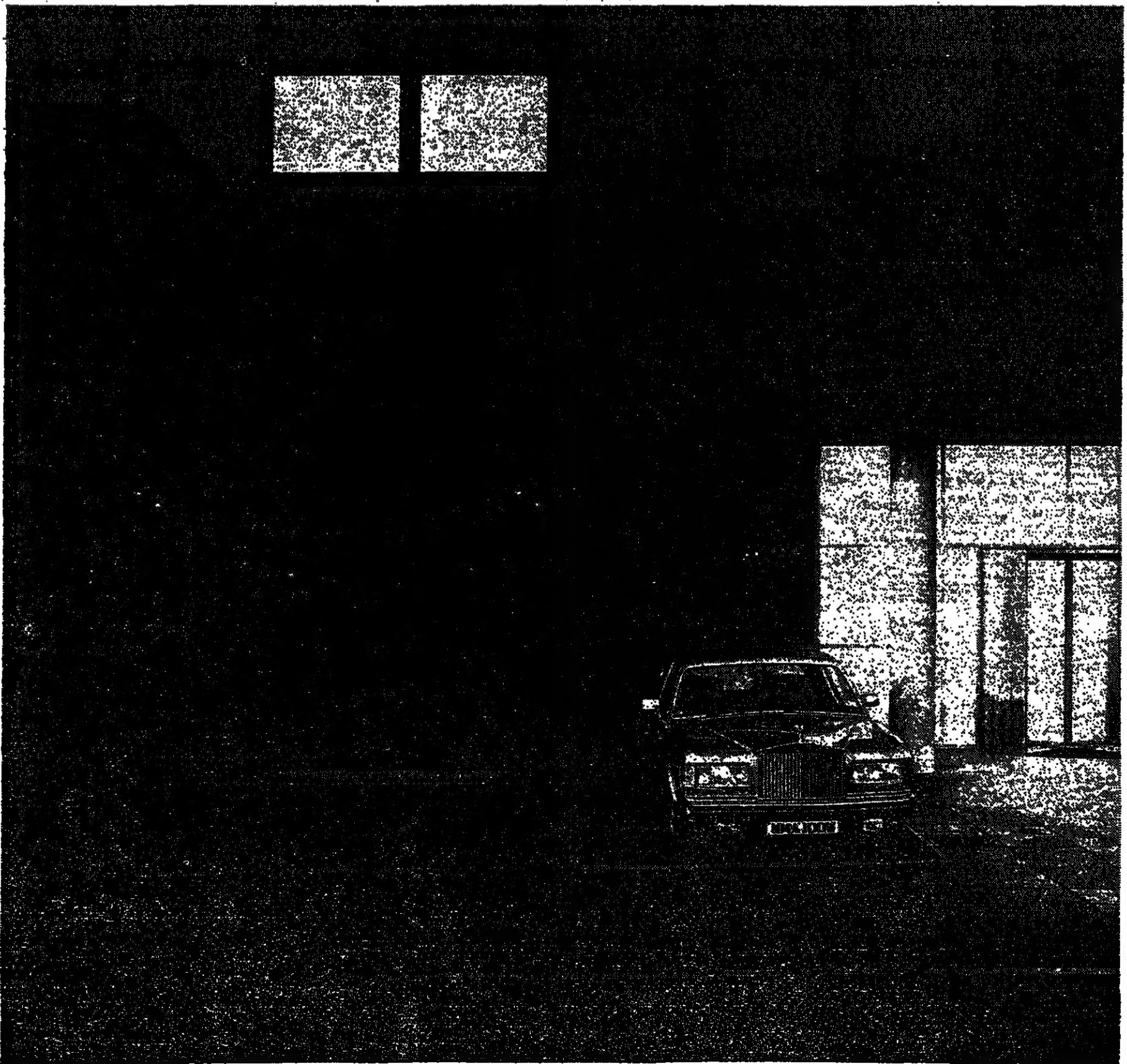
a new standard in driving convenience.

Even in harsh extremes of climate, the air conditioning system maintains selected temperatures at two levels within the car.

To those who demand the highest standard in their work, the Silver Spirit is a discreet visible expression that the ideal can be achieved.

It is just such a sign of confidence that our industry needs today.

If you would like to know more about the reasons for owning a Rolls-Royce motor car and require information about the Silver Spirit, Silver Spur, Corniche, Camargue or Bentley Mulsanne, please contact your nearest distributor or telephone Mr David Buckle on 01-629 4412.



Rolls-Royce Motors makers of the 'best car in the world.'

Dublin 'inferno inquiry' hears of conflict over whether club's emergency exit doors were locked

From Christopher Thomas
Dublin

A judicial inquiry into the Stardust discotheque fire in Dublin on St Valentine's night, seven weeks ago, in which 48 people died and 160 were injured, heard yesterday that there was "a serious conflict of evidence" on whether some of the emergency exit doors were locked.

Mr John Lovett-Dolan, counsel to the tribunal, said it appears that the materials used in the furniture, the wall covering and possibly the ceiling tiles could have contributed to some of the deaths and injuries. He said the seating appeared to have been made with polyurethane filling in plastic covering. Wall and floor coverings, with the exception of the downstairs area, were of a particular kind of carpet tiling and there would be technical evidence later in the inquiry as to the effect of the materials on the spread of the fire.

Firemen had to free many people who took refuge in a lavatory, the window of which appeared to have been secured by steel plates welded on the inside of the metal frame, he said. The tribunal would have to decide if that was in accordance with safety regulations.

He said a relatively small fire was noticed at 1.40 a.m. and a divider in the alcove on one side of the stage. "The fire spread quickly along the seats in the alcove area and

seemed then to have spread on to a carpeted wall at the back of the alcove, and from there to the ceiling.

"It is a matter of serious conflict that some members of the staff may have raised portions of the roller blind curtain, following which a ball of flame came hurtling across the hall at the level of the false ceiling, which was also tiled.

"It would be no exaggeration to describe the resulting spread of fire, which was rapid and intense, as an inferno." He said the inquiry would be told that there was a sudden blackout and that at the same time the hall was enveloped in dense smoke, which choked many of the patrons, making it hard for them to escape.

Some of the patrons would allege that they had to force open locked exit doors. The management did not accept that, and said that at all relevant times the doors were unlocked, Mr Lovett-Dolan said.

Det. Maurice Garde, of the Police Mapping Bureau, who carried out tests a few hours after the fire, said he found openings on lavatory windows reduced by immovable steel plates to 7 in. by 9 in. He also found that two doors at the main entrance were locked, one with a steel roller bar.

He agreed with Mr Naill MacCarthy, for the proprietors of the club, that the steel plating could have been placed over the windows to prevent

offensive weapons or drugs being passed in from the outside.

The inquiry, which opened with a preliminary hearing on March 2 and was adjourned until yesterday, is expected to last six weeks.

The police have taken 1,600 statements and hundreds of witnesses are expected to appear before the four-man tribunal, headed by Mr Justice Ronan Keane, a High Court judge and an expert on planning law.

The inquiry, which was adjourned until today, aims to establish the causes of the fire; the circumstances leading to loss of life and personal injury; the measures taken to deal with the fire; the adequacy of the means of escape; measures taken to ensure public safety; and the application in the law of the conduct, supervision and inspection of the premises.

The blaze was one of Ireland's worst tragedies on land. There were 841 people at the dance and there was a bar extension until 1 a.m. The dance was to have ended at 2 a.m.

An emergency Cabinet meeting ordered the inquiry the day after the disaster.

Mr Lovett-Dolan said the Stardust property and various associated businesses were owned by a series of interlocking companies, the shareholdings of which were described as being "various members of the Buttery family".



Dr Eric Fenby conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at a recording of works by Delius which were dictated to him by the blind composer.

Remaining Bristol riot charges are dropped

By Lucy Hodges

The Director of Public Prosecutions decided yesterday not to pursue charges against the remaining four defendants in the Bristol riot trial.

The DPP added: "The Attorney-General has now considered, in consultation with the Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset, the Director of Public Prosecutions and senior counsel, whether that procedure should be followed in this case and all are agreed that it would not be in the public interest to hold a further trial of the remaining four defendants."

The four defendants were Doreta Maye, aged 25, of Princess Street, Bedminster, Carlton Sharpe, aged 17, of Walton Street; Paul Birms, aged 18, and Andrew Minter, aged 17, both of Ashley Road, all Bristol.

Mr Minter was the only white man to be charged with riotous assembly. Miss Maye was also charged with maliciously wounding a policeman but that was also dropped.

Lawyers and community leaders said they thought it had been a big mistake to have brought the riot charges against a handful of people singled out

from hundreds who had been involved in the disturbances. The total cost of the trial is thought to be in the region of £400,000.

"It was obviously an enormous waste of public money," said Mrs Gareth Pierce, one of the defendants' solicitors, who said the DPP had taken their advice last year. When the riot charges were mooted she had written to him begging him to drop them on the ground that they would not only reopen wounds but would also create fresh ones.

The trial, which lasted for seven weeks in Bristol Crown Court and involved 17 barristers, was remarkable not only for its outcome but also for the composition of the jury.

Of the 12 members, five were

non-white, and that was achieved during the jury selection process when the defendants used up 35 of their 36 votes agreed not to oppose any of the non-white jurors chosen.

Riotous assembly is regarded as an extremely serious charge, with a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, and is used rarely. It was not used, for example, after the Southall riot in London in 1978 or in connection with disturbances in Nottingham, also London.

The last big occasion on which it was used was in 1970, when students invaded a dinner given in Cambridge by the Greek tourist office. Some were imprisoned and sent to borstal, but they all also faced lesser charges.

Another remarkable feature of the Bristol riot trial was that all the original 16 defendants, apart from Miss Maye, faced only the riot charge.

The earlier lesser charges for which they were first arrested were dropped. They included threatening behaviour and possession of an offensive weapon, and would not have merited trial by jury.

Mr Anwar Ditta, who last month won a prolonged battle against the Home Office for permission for her children in Pakistan to join her in Britain, is to ask the Government for compensation.

Her solicitor wrote to the Home Office yesterday to ask that she and her husband be compensated for the five years during which they were deprived of their children.

"None of the children speak English and they will have enormous problems of general and educational adjustment to face upon arrival," the letter said.

The Home Office had claimed that the three children, aged 11, nine and eight, were not hers. After a long investigation, in which a doctor was sent from London to Pakistan, the World in Action television programme produced blood tests which supported what Mrs Ditta had maintained.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, agreed to reconsider her case in the light of that and other evidence and decided that the children should be allowed in.

The Home Office said yesterday that it would consider the request for compensation.

Her solicitor's letter said compensation was asked for in the light of "the compelling evidence submitted to you in the form of affidavits from midwives, the imam he performed

the marriage ceremony, other people who knew Anwar and her family, and the evidence recorded from the various record-keeping offices."

That was all information which, the letter said, was obtained within days of arrival in Pakistan and would have required the absolute minimum amount of effort by the British Embassy in Islamabad to obtain.

It involved an hour's journey to the south of an hour and a half to the north.

Mrs Ditta, who was born in Birmingham in 1953, will consider appealing to the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg if compensation is refused.

Compensation was offered in 1979 to an Asian who had been subjected to gynaecological tests at Heathrow airport.

Mrs Ditta mounted a lengthy public campaign to get permission for her children to join her and her husband in Britain, and she spoke at 400 public meetings in various parts of the country.

She was brought up in Rochdale and returned to Pakistan at the age of nine after her parents separated. She married in 1968 and had three children.

Her husband came to England in 1974 and she followed a year later to buy a house and to find work before applying for her children to join her.

Mr George Carman, QC, for Mr Bhagwanani, said he was making a great commercial integrity. It was not until the paintings had been bought and valued that they knew they had been stolen. He tried to help in their disposal, but he would not have gained financially.

Mr Daniel Bagan, for Mr Wilson, said he was a sound business which had been badly affected by the recession.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

Bribes trial man says he was told to flee

From a Correspondent
Middlesbrough

John Symonds, a former detective sergeant in Metropolitan Police, who appeared for eight years of being accused of taking bribes said at his trial yesterday that he was told by a senior officer to leave the country.

The man who told him, Detective Chief Superintendent Alfred Moody, who conducted the bribery investigation against him 10 years ago, said.

Mr Moody, later imprisoned for corruption, did not tell directly, Mr Symonds said: advice was passed down other officers.

Mr Symonds, aged 45, denies three charges of bribery accepting a total of £5 from a former criminal, the jury at Teesside Crown Court that he went to Africa and he travelled Australia and New Zealand before returning to London May to give himself up.

Mr Symonds, who is defending himself, claims that he "set up" by Mr Michael Pe the former criminal. He suggested that two reporters The Times acted as agents provocateurs by editing in recorded conversations between himself and Mr Perry.

Mr Roy Taylor, deputy technical manager of EML, called by Mr Symonds as expert witness on the tape which was given to South Yorkshire by The Times.

Mr Taylor said that it is impossible to detect whether the tapes had been edited. Cross-examined by Mr Geoff Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, he said: "I am suggesting that there are signs that these tapes have been fabricated."

The case continues today.

Police used bugging to trap men

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Detectives bugged a ho room to trap two businessmen dealing in stolen paintings worth about £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

From an adjoining suite, a police heard the two men a their Dutch customers negoti the price of a Renoir, a Matisse and an inscribed work: to be by Cézanne, Mr Jo Hugill, QC, for the prosecutor said.

When they were about to be handed over, the police intervened. The paintings had a value of £58,000 and a £10,000 ransom was paid to the police. The paintings were then sold to the British Museum for £40,000. At Chester Crown Court was yesterday.

In brief

Foot-and-mouth curbs end soon

Restrictions on the movement of animals in the Isle of Wight imposed because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, are expected to be lifted in about a week's time, provided tests on two new suspected cases prove negative. The results are expected today. The restrictions on livestock movements in Hampshire and Dorset, opposite the island, were lifted at midnight on Sunday.

PC for trial

Police Constable Arthur Pollock, aged 22, of Ravenshoe, Police Station, House, Hammermith, was committed for trial at the Inner London Crown Court by Horseferry Road magistrates yesterday charged with attempting to obtain £975 by deception from the Paramount Insurance Company Ltd by falsely representing that

Train attacked

Police were yesterday searching for a gang of youths who fired air guns and threw stones at a Nottingham House train carrying a party of children. The train was forced to stop in Wellesborough, Northamptonshire, where broken glass cleared.

Anaesthetist fined

Dr Betty Ling, aged 51, a consultant anaesthetist at Manor House Hospital, Golders Green, London, was fined £175 and disqualified from driving for a year by Mendon magistrates yesterday for driving while unfit through drink and assaulting a police officer.

Two paintings missing

Two seventeenth-century paintings, of King Charles II and Queen, Catherine of Braganza, have disappeared from Westminster School, London. They were valued at £350 each and had been at the school for more than 100 years.

£300,000 damages

Mr John Cluley, the former director of Clarke Cluley, an engineering company, of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, was awarded damages of £300,000 in a settled High Court action yesterday for injuries in a road accident six years ago. Q&A report

Strike closes airport

A strike by 300 firemen and ground staff closed Belfast airport yesterday. They have been offered a wage increase of 9 per cent, but have rejected conditions attached to it by the Northern Ireland Airports Authority.

Botanist found dead

Mr Dilwyn Morgan, aged 61, a botanist of Treherbert, Mid-Glamorgan, who went on the Brecon Beacon to sow the seeds of rare wild flowers to prevent them from becoming extinct, was found dead on Sunday, police said yesterday.

Driver decapitated

Trooper Mark William James, age 30, of The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, was decapitated by flying barbed wire while driving a Scimitar tank last weekend on exercises on Salisbury Plain. It was disclosed yesterday.

Alarms to be ignored

Bedfordshire police said yesterday that they would ignore automatic alarm calls from firms which had recorded false alarms. Last year 97 per cent of the 6,127 calls they received were false.

Trains disrupted

Main line train services to and from South Wales were badly disrupted again yesterday by unofficial guards' action over new timetables.

Computers in schools plan starts

A Government-backed scheme to put a microcomputer into every secondary school by the end of next year was launched in London yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The Department of Industry yesterday said that in its "micros in schools" programme to match pound-for-pound spending by local authorities on computers. The Department of Education is launching a £10m microelectronics education programme.

Mrs Thatcher told a Press conference: "We want to be in this world of microcomputers and we want to be in it big." She described the "micros in schools" programme as an exciting adventure. "It is a very important first step in the Government's information technology programme."

The Government would use public purchasing to help British-based manufacturers. She added: "Our future prosperity depends in large part on the quality of education today. Mrs Thatcher hoped that parent associations and local industry would become involved in raising finance for school computers; the cheapest would require a contribution of only £150.

Fears for academic standards

By Our Education Correspondent

The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA), the main validating body for degrees in the public sector, said yesterday that the government cuts in funding for polytechnics and colleges could lead to courses falling below the standards acceptable for continued council approval.

The council has written to 135 institutions which provide courses leading to CNAA awards, asking them to assess the potential effects on academic standards of cuts planned for 1981-82.

Replies have been requested by the end of May "so that there is time, before students are admitted to courses in the session 1981-82, for the discussion of any major difficulties". Early replies had produced a mixed picture, Dr Edwin Kerr, the council's chief officer, said yesterday. Some institutions were hardly being cut at all, others were being severely cut.

"The picture is so variable that it causes one to reflect on the rightness of the present system for resource allocation in the public sector," Dr Kerr said.

MPs lobbied on transport

Thousands of transport workers took part in a lobby of the House of Commons yesterday, and a rally near by to protest at government policies that unions claim are leading to deterioration in public transport services.

The action was part of the TUC's "week of activities" in protest at the Government's social and economic policies. Further demonstrations and protest meetings are to be held throughout the country over the next five days.

Opening a session in Manchester, Mr Whitelaw accepted that there had been disturbing reports of an increase in racist activity, from abuse to physical attacks on members of the ethnic minorities and their property. Much of it seemed to be the work of young people, he said. "As a society we cannot tolerate those who seek in our ethnic

communities a scapegoat for our problems. This is a poisonous development, which I take very seriously. I know the police share my view."

Mr Whitelaw said his officials would be gathering information countrywide as part of his inquiry into racist attacks and the activities of extremist organisations.

He reiterated the Government's absolute commitment to "a multi-racial society, to equality of opportunity and justice for all".

Much progress had been made towards creating a more just society.

Whitehall brief: How Wilson report may avoid paths to the pigeon hole



Photograph by Warren Harrison

The Public Records Committee (from left): Mr Graham Aylett, Mrs H. Hughes-Jones (secretariat), Sir Paul Osmond, Sir Duncan Wilson, Professor Margaret Gowing and Miss J. E. A. Hart (secretariat).

Fight by the 'good and the great'

By Peter Hennessy

The "good and great" are starting to fight back. The distinguished men and women who people royal commissions and committees of inquiry are no longer prepared to sit back and watch their reports pass down the thousand-and-one "paths to the pigeon hole". That apt phrase is from Professor Bernard Williams, who will be delivering a paper on the subject at a Royal Institute of Public Administration conference at Sussex University on Friday.

Lord Rothschild began the process with an outspoken address to the British Academy in 1978 and an article in The Times the next year about the fate of his Royal Commission on Gambling. Last week Sir Duncan Wilson's Public Records Committee took up the torch by showing every determination to prevent its report being sabotaged by what one Whitehall insider called "the classic Yes Minister tactics", which look almost certain to be deployed against it.

The committee won the first round by raising the stakes for any Cabinet that ignores its

findings. It promulgated as its central observation the fact that a previous body, the Griggs Committee on Public Records, produced a system of exemplary soundness which in 1981, 29 years after it first sat, has still not been implemented properly. It began its work in 1952, reported in 1954 and saw its recommendations enshrined in the Public Records Act, 1958.

"We believe," Sir Duncan, a former ambassador to Moscow, Professor Margaret Gowing, a member of the Griggs Committee and official historian of atomic energy, and Sir Paul Osmond, former secretary to the Church Commissioners, wrote, "that our report is a sobering commentary on the ability of government to implement administrative reforms which it accepted wholeheartedly and embodied in legislation."

Decoded from the language of White Papers, that message reads: "Will Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government please do what the Macmillan, Home, Wilson, Heath and Callaghan Administrations failed to do and live up to the spirit and letter of the 1958 Act to ensure that important files are not lost or shredded but moved on time into the public domain after the expiry of 30 years."

The Wilson committee has a point. None of the usual alibis for Whitehall

You have only one life to insure. How should you choose the right company to insure it?

Before you insure your life, there's something else you really ought to ensure. For your own peace of mind, you should make certain that the insurance company you deal with is a member of one of the recognised life insurance trade associations such as The Life Offices' Association or Associated Scottish Life Offices.

Their members account for about 90% of all ordinary life insurance business written in the United Kingdom.

When you deal with one of these companies you can rest assured that your interests are safeguarded in two important ways.

1. All members of the Associations subscribe to a Code of Selling Practice designed to protect the interests of the consumer.

The Code demands for instance that whenever a representative approaches you he makes it clear that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss life insurance. That all your dealings are treated in complete confidence. That when you take out a life policy the benefits and conditions are explained fully. And that you are not encouraged to commit yourself to premiums which you cannot afford.

2. All members of the Associations have agreed to limits on the rates of commission that may be paid to independent advisers; so you can be confident that where commission is to be paid it will not be an influencing factor in recommending a particular member company.

It's worth remembering that life insurance is probably the biggest purchase you'll ever make apart from your home.

So it's important that you get it right.

If you would like a copy of the Code of Selling Practice, or information about the booklets and educational material produced by the Associations, please write to:-

THE LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATED SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICES

MEMBER COMPANIES AND GROUPS:

American Life Insurance Company	National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd
Australian Mutual Provident Society	National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd
Avon Insurance Company Ltd	National Mutual Life Assurance Society
Barclays Life Assurance Company Ltd	National Provident Institution
Black Horse Life Assurance Company Ltd	Norwich Union Life Insurance Society
Britannic Assurance Company Ltd	NRG London Reinsurance Company Ltd
British and European Reinsurance Company Ltd	Pearl Assurance Company Ltd
Canada Life Assurance Company	Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd
Cannon Assurance Ltd	Pioneer Mutual Insurance Company Ltd
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society	Property Growth Assurance Company Ltd
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd	Provident Life Association of London Ltd
Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd	Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association
Confederation Life Insurance Company	Prudential Assurance Company Ltd
Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd	Refuge Assurance Company Ltd
Crusader Insurance Company Ltd	Royal Insurance Company Ltd
Eagle Star Insurance Company Ltd	Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd
Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd	Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses
Economic Insurance Company Ltd	Save & Prosper Insurance Ltd
Equitable Life Assurance Society	Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society
Federation Mutual Insurance Ltd	Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society
Friends' Provident Life Office	Scottish Life Assurance Company
FS Assurance Ltd	Scottish Mutual Assurance Society
Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd	Scottish Provident Institution
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd	Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society
Hambro Life Assurance Ltd	Standard Life Assurance Company
Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd	Sun Alliance and London Assurance Company Ltd
Hodge Life Assurance Company Ltd	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Ideal Insurance Company Ltd	Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd
Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada	Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company
Independent Order of Foresters (United Kingdom)	Swiss Reinsurance Company (UK) Ltd
Langham Life Assurance Company Ltd	Teachers' Assurance Company Ltd
Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd	TSB Trust Company Ltd
Life Association of Scotland Ltd	Tyndall Assurance Ltd
London and Manchester Assurance Company Ltd	United Friendly Insurance Company Ltd
London Life Association Ltd	UK Provident
M & G Trust (Assurance) Ltd	University Life Assurance Society
Manufacturers Life Insurance Company	Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd
Medical Sickness Group	Victory Insurance Company Ltd
Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Ltd	Wesleyan and General Assurance Society
Munich Reinsurance Company	Western Australian Insurance Company Ltd
Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company Ltd (of Australia)	Yorkshire-General Life Assurance Company Ltd
NALGO Insurance Association Ltd	Zurich Life Assurance Company Ltd



OVERSEAS

Oil states' cash curbs threaten schools for Palestinian refugees

From Christopher Walker
Amman, April 6
United Nations schools for 15,000 Palestinian refugee children in Jordan and Syria are threatened with permanent closure at the end of next month because of the refusal of most oil-rich Arab states to meet the \$25m (£11m) budget deficit facing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

For political reasons, most Arab governments have refused to increase their total contribution to UNRWA's budget. Their contribution stands at about 6 per cent, only slightly more than that contributed by Britain alone. In addition, Libya has failed to provide \$5m which it pledged in 1979.

"As far as the Arab leaders are concerned, the West is responsible for the Palestinian problem because it created the state of Israel," explained Mr John Tanner, UNRWA's director in Jordan. "Therefore they insist that the West should pay for it."

Because of the present cash crisis, UNRWA submitted unsuccessful requests for Arab aid to the Amman summit last November, to the Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year, and to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Earlier, a suggestion that the refugees' education should be subsidized by a small levy on Middle East oil was turned down by the producing nations.

Although UNRWA has been a financial difficulties before, the present deficit is the most serious faced in its 30-year history. Notices for the 5,000 Palestinian teachers at the schools in Syria and Jordan have already been printed, ready for distribution in three weeks time if there is no sudden inflow of funds.

The impending closure of the schools and other economy measures, including halving of the four ration for refugees, has led to increasing tension between UNRWA's small international staff and its Palestinian employees.

The refusal of the Arab states to bail UNRWA out has angered many Western governments, who feel that they already contribute enough. This feeling was reinforced when, in response to a recent appeal, America mandated an extra \$10m while Saudi Arabia, one of only two Arab governments which responded, offered \$5m.

In spite of official warnings delivered to Syria and Jordan about the threatened closure of the schools, both governments have refused to enter into any negotiations with the United Nations about the possibility of taking over the school structure in the refugee camps.

In a recent memorandum, Mr Olaf Rydbeck, the Swedish Commissioner-General of UNRWA, gave a warning that the closing of facilities for the 175,000 children could have grave consequences in the middle East. The implications go beyond the humanitarian, he stated. "They raise very serious questions for the stability of the area."

in Jordan, the 12 foreign employees have been advised to take special security precautions. The anger felt by the local Palestinians is directed not at the Arab states, but at the main Western governments who have provided a number of reasons for not providing higher contributions to UNRWA's total budget of \$231m. These have included the recession, domestic inflation and the prevailing political climate.

Attacking the closure plan, the general committee of the 725,000 refugees in Jordan said in an angry statement: "Britain was the midwife which attended at the birth of the state, and it was Britain which facilitated, during its 30 years of mandate in Palestine, the establishment of the state of Israel." In Syria, *Al Baath*, the paper of the ruling party, described the decision to shut the schools as "an imperialist-American scheme."

The Lebanese leader conferred on the telephone today with his Syrian counterpart, President Assad, who is sending Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, his Foreign Minister, to Beirut tomorrow to attempt to stop the fighting, which has already left 160 people dead and more than 500 wounded.

The battles took a turn for the worse in the past 24 hours with reports that long-range artillery shells were falling on areas in the mountains Christian enclave which have hitherto been relatively quiet.

The Lebanese leftist coalition, known as the National Movement, also declared total mobilization "to fight the battle of destiny" against the Christian right-wing forces. The predominantly Muslim coalition has been an ally of Syria and the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Mr Vassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, has also announced "important measures to deal with the 'Israeli schemes in Lebanon'." He did not say what these measures were.

Israeli aircraft flew over Beirut today, invading a barrage of anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian, Syrian and National Movement positions. The gesture was apparently a warning of a possible Israeli intervention if the Syrians continued the shelling of Christian areas.

Israel, one of the countries most concerned about events in Lebanon, has already said it would not stand idly by watching "the Syrians murder the Lebanese Christians."

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who held talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem yesterday, said before leaving for Jordan, that his country viewed the "brutality of the Syrian action against the Christian enclave as a very serious turn of events, which is unacceptable by any measure of appropriate international standards of conduct."

He said that the consequences of a failure to return to a ceasefire were "of course, most, most serious."

This is the strongest condemnation of the Syrian action in Lebanon to come from the United States. Mr Haig also said that this action might have been a "diversion ordered by the Soviets to draw attention away from actions the Soviets were contemplating in Poland."

President Giscard d'Estaing of France, who had earlier appealed to President Assad of Syria for restraint and moderation, is sending an emissary on a fact-finding mission to Lebanon to assess the situation.

The two stations are important to France and Spain. Sud-Radio covers a large area of south-west France, broadcasts in French, and has about a million and a half listeners. Radio Andorra broadcasts mainly in French, but also in Catalan and Spanish. It has about a million listeners.

This Lilliputian international crisis is therefore bigger than it looks. Sud-Radio has the highest transmitter in Europe, on the Pic Blanc, at an altitude of 8,700 ft. Radio Andorra broadcasts from Encamp.

A protocol signed in 1961 between the principality and Soffrad and Eirasa gave them the right to run the two stations for 20 years, but specified that after that they would revert to Andorra.

Recently, the Council of the Valleys warned the two co-princes that the 20-year concession would not be renewed, because the prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales and the bishop's delegate, but the French and Spanish Governments insisted on some modifications of the text which had the effect of acknowledging Andorran control but not ownership.

After four days of discussion therefore, the council decided to order the two stations to suspend broadcasting, and threatened to resign if the new protocol were not adopted.

Radio Andorra complied immediately and ceased to broadcast on Thursday evening. Sud-Radio, however, defied the order and a ballot was sent up to the Pic Blanc on Friday morning to order it to close down.

In the meantime, Soffrad has lodged an appeal with the two co-princes, in accordance with the ancient procedure of the principality. Its programmes were broadcast normally at the weekend. Radio Andorra, for its part, appealed to the Council of the Valleys; but the appeal has not yet been heard.

There is a serious stalemate. In the past 20 years Andorra has emerged from the Middle Ages into the consumer society of the end of the twentieth century. It enjoys an unprecedented tourist boom.

Every year 10 million visitors come and buy goods tax free from what is the largest supermarket in Europe.

The tiny state is also a tax paradise, and is the official residence of 22,000 foreigners. There are only 8,000 native Andorrans. Yet the Government of the state remains archaic, and young Andorran intellectuals, who have studied in Montpellier, Toulouse or Barcelona, are increasingly impatient of it.

They do not challenge the tutelage of the two co-princes, which is the basis of their country's independence and prosperity; but they want control of radio stations, and a statute after the pattern of Luxembourg for broadcasting.

Mr Mugabe was also critical of the parliamentary "politics of negativism". The arguments in favour of the cut-and-thrust of partisan debate did not outweigh the responsibilities to unite the country, to ensure loyalty and a common national identity.

Negativism had no place in a young country. While people were without adequate incomes and opportunities, it could not be Parliament's role to place trivia on a pedestal. "This is my indictment of the multi-party political order and its sponsorship of negative forces," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister referred obliquely to the Government's role in the "crisis of expectations" among Zimbabwe's majority.

He said people found it hard to accept that the prices of basic commodities had to go up "in the era of the people's power". Similarly, some had not understood why the Government had called for reconciliation among groups that had been in conflict.

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

Addressing the opening of a seminar here organized by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Prime Minister said the restriction applied particularly to Parliament's power to amend the constitution. It fettered "the right of the people to make such amendments as the majority might consider desirable."

The constitution was agreed by all parties at the talks after weeks of negotiation. Mr Mugabe told MPs and delegates from Britain, India and Tanzania that when a unanimous vote was required for change, an individual could hold the nation to ransom. But he added that, though the limitations might "frustrate the realization of the popular will", the Government was committed to uphold the constitution.

PARLIAMENT, April 6, 1981

Nation getting better value from BSC under new chairman

House of Commons

Britain was getting better value out of the money going into the British Steel Corporation since the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman, Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry, said during a question on subsidies to the corporation.

Mr Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) stated: Over the 10 years to the end of March 1981, the Government has provided or guaranteed finance to the BSC amounting to about £700m to finance its capital investment programme, working capital requirements, redundancy costs and revenue deficits. The latest estimate for 1981-82 is about £750m.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Clapton, C) asked: On average over the last 10 years, every man, woman and child in this country has subsidised British Steel to the tune of about £50. That is a considerable amount of money.

We have the right to see that this money is used for sound capital investment. Will he undertake continually to survey this?

Mr Tebbit: Yes, I am painfully aware of the extent of the subsidy following the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor and the improved practices which he has instituted. We have got far better monitoring practices in the department.

Although it is not possible to say that money can only be used for capital investment, certainly we are fully of the opinion that we are getting better value out of the money that goes into the steel corporation now than before.

He may have seen the article in the *Financial Times* today concerning remarkable increases in productivity being achieved in parts of BSC.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg, South, C) asked: The amount of public funding given by this administration far exceeds any public assistance given by previous administrations. When will the corporation be moving into profit?

Mr Tebbit: We are investing large sums in the corporation. Previously the Government was asked, due to political interference and a reluctance to tackle more efficient management and working practices.

I cannot predict when BSC will come into profit because this depends not least upon when the European market for steel is restored to a level where the most efficient manufacturers of steel are able to cover their costs.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): Is the Government taking into consideration the lessons learnt the hard way by previous Governments? We closed down many coal

mines and thought we could bank on cheap oil from the Middle East. Now the same thing could happen with steel. We could rely on overseas supplies, close our own works down and when the market comes we will not be guaranteed supply.

Mr Tebbit: He has to be optimistic to believe that 14m tonnes of steel capacity from British Steel will leave us short in the near future and there is considerable capacity to increase steel making if necessary.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) asked: What advice would he give to people in the private sector needing now to consider whether to invest in order to renew their plant?

Mr Tebbit: The private sector's future, like that of the public sector, depends more critically upon the level of prices in Europe as a whole than upon anything else.

Therefore, they must look with the same degree of anxiety as I do to the meetings between European steel manufacturers to see whether an improvement in prices may be achieved by some reductions in excess capacity.

Equally, they must look to the meetings of the Council of Ministers which I have been attending in Brussels, and another one will attend tomorrow, (Tuesday) which have ambitions of removing public subsidy to the steel industry in the reasonably foreseeable future.

Mr John Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on industry, (Whitehaven, Lab): Mr MacGregor, before a select committee, pointed out that one of the consequences was making profit in the steel industry world-wide at present.

Comes it from the Government's policy to people to critical investment in our manufacturing industry? Is the Government committed to the modernization and greater efficiency of British industry?

Even in the present world climate, the Japanese have announced further large tranches of investment in their steel industry. How can we hope to compete with them? Is it a matter of a basic and strategic industry?

Mr Tebbit: I am inclined to agree with him. We need investment in the steel industry, and it is a matter of effective. That is what we are giving it.

My colleagues are not criticising investment in the steel industry. They are criticising the situation where production of steel is subsidised in the public sector but the private sector, which faces similar problems, is left without such a deep purse of taxpayers' aid and is in a difficult position.

ICL a key company with good prospects

International Computers Ltd was responding to its difficulties positively and with determination, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, said when he moved the approval of the Financial Assistance to Industry (International Computers Limited) resolution.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C) said the downturn in the company's fortunes had been caused primarily by the impact of the worldwide recession which was hitting the high technology and computer industry particularly hard.

ICL was geared to growth and at a high level of expenditure and research and development, and severe and prolonged flattening out of sales which hit profitability gave rise to the company's problems.

This resolution was being made under Section 8 of the Industry Act, 1972. It provided a Government guarantee of loan facilities advanced by banks to ICL. The proposed loan guarantee was limited to an amount up to £200m for a period up to two years.

The Government had a special interest in ICL as a major customer for its products. It had equipped, valued at more than £300m, supporting vital operations in some 20 departments including defence, revenue assessment, energy, agriculture, and health and social security.

The company had taken vigorous action to contain costs including 10 per cent redundancies already announced across its United Kingdom workforce and a proposal for a zero pay increase this year.

There had been a recent statement of confidence by the ICL company's association.

This measure was a constructive, but limited measure of government support for an important component of a key industry with excellent long-term prospects.

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Norwich, South, Lab) said that now that the Government had come to the rescue of ICL, it had to participate in its future. This led to a number of important questions which the Government must answer.

There had been severe criticism of ICL management and its product strategy. The board was too optimistic about growth in demand for its products. It needed more outside directors of the calibre. How did the Government

view these matters and did it propose to do anything about them?

The rescue of ICL, which the Opposition welcomed, made it imperative that the Government should follow its ideology once again and produce a policy and plan for the future of this company in a crucial industry.

Mr Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove, C) said the Government's policy had given the company a breathing space, but it was no more than that. There seemed to be a certain confusion in the company's management as to whether ICL was in the business of competing with the big boys or intended to concentrate on specialist areas of high technology where it felt it could make a real contribution. A choice was involved here which could not be ducked.

Mr Wynne Davies (Crewe, Lab) said the company's treatment and development with taxpayers' money. The Government could not wait to sell off the shares to avoid the cost of the national interest.

It had had to admit that the people who took over control, benefiting from taxpayers' past efforts, were unable to cope unless their operation was underwritten by taxpayers' money once again.

Mr Baker, replying to the debate, said that it was not usual practice to reveal details of applications for research and development assistance.

But we are considering, he said, a range of proposals from ICL which could lead to our doubling the current level of our support for the company's product development activities in the coming year.

The most important thing being done just now was the strategic review of the company's existing support for ICL should be going in future.

The Government saw no advantage in taking up a new shareholding or involving the NEB again. The order was agreed to.

The Insurance Companies Bill passed the remaining stages.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons
Mr. J. J. Jones (Opposition) on 2.30. Companies (No 3) Bill, report (second day).

House of Lords
Today at 2.30. Companies (No 3) Bill, report (second day).

Why Sir Peter Hayman was not named

There was widespread disquiet over the case of Sir Peter Hayman, Mr Jeffrey Thomas QC, an Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said during questions. There appeared to be a clear violation of the doctrine of equality before the law.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, replied there was no question of Sir Peter Hayman or any of the other nine concerned in the Peacockhill case being given special treatment.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) asked the Attorney General to introduce legislation to define the circumstances in which anonymity might be granted to witnesses or potential witnesses before the courts.

Sir Michael Havers (Merton, Wimbledon, C): No. The general rule is that the identity of witnesses or potential witnesses must be disclosed to the public. It is a matter of public interest that the names of those who are involved in criminal cases should be known.

Mr Michael Havers: There is no special rule. Sir Peter Hayman is not a witness. He is a defendant. The case against O'Carroll and others, all of whom were members of the executive committee of the Peacockhill Information Exchange (PIE), was that they were encouraging criminal offences by publishing contact advertisements.

Sir Peter Hayman was never a member of the executive committee, and was therefore not a defendant in that trial. To obtain the necessary evidence to prove the case against the contact advertisements, Treasury counsel advised that witness statements should be taken from a number of persons who had advertised in the PIE. It was a result of this advice that two of whom subsequently gave evidence at the criminal proceedings—had been amongst the eight persons who were named as potential defendants along with Sir Peter in the first report referred to in my answer to Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Rhudders West, C) on March 19.

Treasury counsel had not indicated that Sir Peter Hayman was a potential witness because there was no evidence to suggest he had ever been an advertiser or attempted to obtain access to children so as to commit offences against them through his membership of PIE or otherwise.

At the criminal proceedings, Sir Peter Hayman was referred to by a number of witnesses under the name of Henderson because that was the only name by which they knew him.

No mention was made of him at the trial of O'Carroll although his true or assumed name although counsel for the defence were aware of his true name and could have adduced this in evidence if it had been considered to be relevant.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C): Since sending obscene material through the post even without financial gain is a statutory offence, Attorney General and the DPP are coming perilously close to following the precedent set by King James II who used prerogative authority to disperse with laws which he considered to be inconvenient rather than asking Parliament to change them.

Sir Michael Havers: If he is saying that every time there is evidence of a criminal offence that person should be prosecuted, Mr Maxwell-Hyslop ought to look at records over the past few years.

In this particular case, there were two others who were charged in respect of the same offence. Sir Peter Hayman and the court in its wisdom granted each a conditional discharge.

A matter of general public concern is that there appears to be a clear violation of the doctrine of equality before the law. Have others been shielded in this way? If so, who, and in what circumstances?

Sir Michael Havers: I regret that the detailed answer I have given does not appear to have been absorbed. There is no question of Sir Peter Hayman or any of the other nine concerned in the case being given special treatment. It was necessary to consider whether these contact advertisements were having any effect on the public mind. Some of those who had advertised in the PIE had not been an advertiser or used the contact side of the magazine.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Charity Commission attacked for failure to investigate Moonies

The Charity Commission had been wrong in saying, in a statement after the conclusion of the recent libel case in the High Court, that it did not have power to investigate or remove the Unification Church from the list of charities.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, said at question time that he was to see ministers in the House of Commons on Thursday, April 27 and that it should not sit on May 4 (May Day).

Mr Gwyneth Davies (Crewe, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would take further steps to encourage British industry to "buy British" when purchasing manufactured components, capital equipment and raw materials whenever possible.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C) said the Government's policy was to encourage the public and private sectors to seek to improve the competitiveness of their UK suppliers.

Mr Baker: Our public sector purchasing policy is in a shambles compared with most of our industrial competitors. In view of the evidence supplied by the public and private sectors to work more closely together.

That is the most effective way of improving Government purchasing policy.

Mr Peter Emery (Hendon, C): Both the private and public sectors there is no point in buying British unless it is of a reasonable and proper quality.

What should be encouraged is for all buyers in all industries to "buy British" before buying.

Mr Baker: He is right. There was an announcement last week by the Debenhams group which is following that policy. That is the best way to get the results we all want.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): Would he appeal to the public to buy British? The fact of the matter is that the public is not buying British.

Mr Baker: Each MP must decide for himself what he buys. My wife has bought a Metro. (Cheers)—so we have put the rather slender order in the Government's mouth. (Renewed laughter).

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Mr John Stansley (Minister for Housing and Construction) said in a written reply: The Lord Chancellor has made a new set of rules for court proceedings which will enable landlords who let on short-term, and other landlords with a similar problem, to obtain a special procedure and to obtain an early hearing.

The rules are the Rent Act (Court Proceedings) Rules 1981 and are contained in Statutory Instrument 1981 No 139 which was made on February 4 and came into operation today.

Britain at or near the bottom of recession

There seemed to be strong evidence that the country was in the bottoming out phase of the recession or approaching it very closely, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions.

Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North-East, C) was answering Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) who had asked, when he met the CBI, to discuss with them "this great phenomena" of the disagreement on if and when the recession was bottoming.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

We are entitled to know where the Government stands with the CBI, and for that matter, with the TUC.

Sir Keith Joseph: Is there really the disagreement he mentions? We have with keen interest the CBI's identification of the savings in public expenditure which they believe the Government should be making.

Their purpose is the same as the Government's—to enable the fall in interest rate and inflation to be used to the advantage of industry and the public.

Mr Stanley Ouseley (Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Before he meets the CBI will Sir Keith Joseph publish a considered report to their document on the CBI? The CBI is a basic Government policy?

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Photographs by Harry Kerr

The London Collections

For the first time since the 1960s British fashion has hit a winning streak. A new mood of confidence and certainty swelled among the leading designers during last week's London fashion showings.

The spark was ignited as Vivienne Westwood's swashbuckling pirates burst on to the stage in a flash of fireworks and a puff of smoke. Her ringleted models, with their gilded lips, frilled smock shirts and baggy breeches, embodied the romantic theme of the London collections at its most youthful, extrovert and joyous.

The same sense of fun, but with more elegant and restrained clothes, stalked the catwalks all week. Britain is not as strong on sportswear as our European counterparts, but women will like the softened-up sporty line which comes from exchanging classic ankle-length trousers for knee breeches. They are the key to next autumn's dressing.

The three-quarter length tunic, cut in a full-smock shape by Roland Klein or Jean Muir, is another important look, shown with the cropped trousers or with a slim skirt. The effect, especially when the tunics are made in rich fabrics or appliqued with suede or leather, is of a renaissance

courtier (matching hose and buckled footwear *de rigueur*).

London is now the evening capital of the world, with the ball gown sweeping all before it (especially for the American market) and with a strong return to formal dressing. This mostly means those breeches again, in taffeta, velvet or moire worn with soft blouses frilled at the neck, or with enormous bows.

Other designers prefer to make their Fortuny's. The maestro of the pleat is recalled in many collections, from Zandra Rhodes' gilded fans of pleats, to Yuki's rainbow-coloured circles.

Colours are rich russet browns, deep fir green, ruby red, peacock blue, with a wash of gold and bronze throughout. The effect is nothing like the earthy, back-to-nature tones of the ethnic era but rather of a renaissance fresco brought to life. Paisley is the print of the season.

Fashion is all about capturing a mood and encapsulating it in clothes that women want to wear. I believe that London has caught that fashion feeling and the autumn collections will mark a turning point in the tides of our wardrobes. I hope that it can do the same for our fashion industry as a whole.

Vivienne Westwood



An electric atmosphere usually experienced only at Kenzo Takada's Paris shows filled the Pillar Hall at Olympia, where fans of the New Romantic wave in pop music vied with press and buyers to see Vivienne Westwood's show.

Although ostensibly for autumn, most of the clothes were cotton and many are currently on sale in the World's End shop. The theme is of devil-may-care pirates who count



among their booty lavish broderie anglaise trimmings, buckled tapestry boots and odd baggy-bottom trousers (for tucking gold coins away?).

The cut is more subtle than first appears, with complicated (and cheeky) nappy-wrapped skirts and slashed sleeves. Behind the vulgarity (T-shirts with rouleaux of fabric sprouting like bean shoots from the breasts) is a creative exuberance which will be felt throughout the industry.

Best of the rest

There were fashion comebacks for both Japanese-born Yuki and for John Bates, both of whom seemed constrained by their backers' choice of fabrics.

Yuki's extraordinary cutting skills triumphed over some very old colouring (sunny pleats in banana yellow with sky blue) and his scarlet and black mini-dresses were a definite misjoke. But Fortuny would have been impressed by the pleated ruff on an embroidered velvet dressing gown of a coat and in the swirling pleated chiffon evening dresses.

John Bates found himself in the dying moments of his show

with a splendid bridal outfit of white man jodhpurs. Clearly the British Raj (jodhpurs and Paisley) is a more fruitful fashion seam than the Indian gold coins.

Ann Buck did good things with bronzed leather breeches and bobby hand knits before losing the thread among her little jersey frocks. Murray Arbeid showed the rest of London how to make the swelling, swirling shape of a ball gown, even though Bruce Oldfield and Victor Edelstein are treading on the heels of his glass slippers.

Jean Muir



Jean Muir breaks new ground gently, like a reluctant swimmer testing the water with one toe.

She need not be so reticent about moving away from the familiar fluid dresses which have become her hallmark, for with everything, from suede to tweed, she has a sure touch. I could have looked at many more of her English Lady tweeds, all easy, edge-to-edge and collarless for both suits and coats.

Three striking Miro patterned artist's smocks were apparently just testing, for they disappeared before we could take in the burst of colour and volume among the skinny and sombre dresses (mostly swinging just a few inches above the ankle.)

Jean Muir works suede with infinite skill into loose coat dresses, with a frilled neckline as her one concession to romance. The suedes come in clear colours — raspberry pink, cobalt blue and grass green — or are printed with flat flowers.

Culottes in holly berry red or ivy green should light up Christmas parties as effectively as Jean Muir's matt black suede trimmed with silver and gold leather.



Zandra Rhodes

Zandra Rhodes fuelled her outrageous reputation with sequinned G-strings, liquorice black vinyl-with-lace dresses and a velvet dress decorated with gilded fans as breastplates and sporran.

She really makes ravishingly pretty Cinderella dresses of printed chiffon, sashed in fondant colours and decorated with the faintest of pearls. The same beaded effect appears on her cloud soft pleated evening knitwear, surely the most chic cardigans in the world.

Sunburst circles of pleats in cloth-of-gold lame look newer than the chiffon crinolines. Fresher still is Zandra's use of black velvet, sculpted into Elizabethan evening dresses set on a corse like a swimsuit.

Zandra's glamorous dresses are subtly sensual, with fine curtains of net drawn across the upper bosom or necklines dipping in a deep cowl at the back. Her detailing is superb, like the flower shaped panniers at the hips of a ball gown or whorls of pleats like a conch shell on the shoulders.

Janice Wainwright & Roland Klein



Like two Rolls Royces purring along without a break in the engine beat, Janice Wainwright and Roland Klein both turn out better and better collections each season.

Both showed breeches, Janice's on a renaissance page-boy silhouette with neat waisted jacket and knee breeches, Klein with the softest of satin pantaloons shown with lacy camisole tops, like some naughty nineties post card.

Klein shows his French origins with his marvellous tailoring, seen at its best in seven-eighths tunics over slim skirts, and in his carefully thought-out use of colour and pattern. Daytime colour themes, like coffee and cream or mandarin orange with milk chocolate, are elaborated at



night into rich crimson and gold paisleys or maharajah mixes of deep blue and gold.

Janice Wainwright's colour palette is more sombre, although she also uses a Paisley print for a stunning quilted satin jacket in a controlled peasant look.

Her collection is carefully orchestrated from the simplest of outfits in crepe with appliques to the most sumptuous ruffled taffetas in topaz, bois de rose or black.

Fashion aficionados say of both Janice Wainwright and Roland Klein that they lack the creativity that brings the absolute triumph and the sombre, rousing disasters. I consider producing consistently lovely and wearable clothes a positive asset.

The Paris Collections



Montana

Fidelity may not be a traditional French virtue, but in an economic crisis and an election year fashion designers prefer to return to their old loves.

Kenzo's affair with the pretty peasant girl has already lasted a decade and in a dazzling pretty show he showed off her newest clothes. There are soft Paisley-printed wool skirts, boldly flowered knits and velvet, knobby Irish tweed and a flurry of high-necked frilled blouses.

Kenzo's newest silhouette is the mini-skirt peeping out from under a seven-eighths jacket, especially effective in a pepper and salt tweed with a bright checkerboard knitted skirt. His colour palette is otherwise strong and bright with combinations like hot pink and jade green for flower-printed velvet jackets and ruffled paper-taffeta dresses.

Montana seems to be in love with the opera. His marvellously theatrical show was swash with embroidered velvet, lacy collars, swashbuckling brocade capes and evening gowns like a Queen of Hearts come to life.

All was romance and richness, with lavish use of suede and leather, as well as some interesting Celtic looks for tweed tunics with ankle-cuffed trousers.

Behind the spectacular presentations and extraordinary headwear (Gester's caps and medieval wimples for Montana and lacquered fans of hair at Thierry Mugler) is a choice of two fashion looks for next winter: short skirts for the young and leggy and a revival of the big full skirt for everyone else.

The two themes appeared side by side at Chloe, where designer Karl Lagerfeld clearly expects the wife to wear his mid-calf full-skirted coat dresses (often slit open over trousers) and the mistress to step out in short leather minis topped by cape-collared knits.

This schizophrenic collection produced some delicious clothes, like the swirling scarlet and gold embroidered grey flannel dresses that started the show and lavishly-embroidered mini tunics. But the dual message will leave many women confused.

The return of the big silhouette is a strong story all over Paris (like Ungaro's huge highwayman's cape over a full artist's smock). In general the volume comes on the long clothes and the mini lengths are



Chloe



Kenzo



Gor-Ray greets Spring & Summer in style

Introducing the collection that will be turning heads this Spring. Gor-Ray's beautiful new designs many in *pure new wool!*

See the range at your nearest stockist, and greet Spring and Summer in classic Gor-Ray style.

GOR-RAY
skirts one better!

For colour brochure to nearest stockist, contact:
GOR-RAY Ltd.,
Baker House,
24-30 Great Portland Street,
London, W1P 6AB. Tel: 01-580 7662.



FARAH Stacks



QUEENIE
BLOUSE 800

BARD
BLOUSE 800

221 with complementary blouse

KURTEN
BLOUSE 800

COUNTY
BLOUSE 800

Football

Taylor says he will do everything possible to keep Shilton at Forest

Peter Shilton is staying with Nottingham Forest, says Taylor, club's assistant manager, said yesterday afternoon. After an hour's meeting, however, Taylor, 40, said, "I don't think it is possible to keep Shilton at Forest, because he is the goalkeeper in the business. He has got some personal problems and if it means taking him out of the team, then we will have to do it. He is a very frank man, but he has made it clear to us that he does not want to stay at Forest. He has said to me, 'I will still be a part of our plans for the future.'"

Shilton is staying with Nottingham Forest, says Taylor, club's assistant manager, said yesterday afternoon. After an hour's meeting, however, Taylor, 40, said, "I don't think it is possible to keep Shilton at Forest, because he is the goalkeeper in the business. He has got some personal problems and if it means taking him out of the team, then we will have to do it. He is a very frank man, but he has made it clear to us that he does not want to stay at Forest. He has said to me, 'I will still be a part of our plans for the future.'"

Cologne arrive without their star players

Borussia Dortmund's Dutch international, Ruud Geul, said yesterday that he would not join his team-mates at Cologne. Geul, who is a forward, said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne.

Borussia Dortmund's Dutch international, Ruud Geul, said yesterday that he would not join his team-mates at Cologne. Geul, who is a forward, said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne.



Bonhof: ruled out.

Bonhof, who is a forward, said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne. He said he was not prepared to leave his club, Borussia Dortmund, to join Cologne.

Lyll charged for 'insults'

John Lyll, the manager of West Ham, has been charged by the Football Association for a result of his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

John Lyll, the manager of West Ham, has been charged by the Football Association for a result of his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Storm Bird outlook is not quite so bleak

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Newmarket stable that is bursting with talent—equine and human

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

A Stoute fellow bound for the top

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Bettega accused

Rome, April 6.—Roberto Bettega, Juventus' international striker, has been accused of having committed a disciplinary offence by failing to appear for his club's match against Fiorentina on March 22.

Ukraine Girl to step lively

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Nottingham programme

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Nottingham selections

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Reford NH

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Sedgefield

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Nottingham results

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Kelso NH

Michael Seely writes that Storm Bird, the champion of the 2,000 Guineas, is not quite so bleak as he appears. He has been in the news for his outburst at the end of the drawn League Cup final at Wembley on March 14.

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

FLEXIBLE LEGAL PA
£5,300
Enjoy real variety when you work for a leading law firm as a flexible legal secretary. You will be responsible for a wide range of legal work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SECRETARIAL

A LITTLE EXPERIENCE?
Junior level (17-21) to work in a fast-paced organization. Lots of opportunity for advancement, good salary, and a friendly, professional atmosphere. Call STELLA FISHER BUREAU (RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) 210 ST. CLAIR ST. W. C. 21-46-6644.

SECRETARIAL

CREME DE LA CREME
£6,000
Relax with the security of a top position in an international company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SECRETARIAL

A CAREER IN... COMMODITIES
£7,000
A challenging and rewarding career in the world of commodities. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SECRETARIAL

HOUSE MANAGER/ESS
£5,500
Join the young and vibrant team of the House Manager/ESS. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SECRETARIAL

SKILLED SECRETARY
£5,500
Join the young and vibrant team of the Skilled Secretary. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PRINTING—£5,500

Join the young and vibrant team of the Printing company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

STEPPING STONES

Join the young and vibrant team of the Stepping Stones company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

Join the young and vibrant team of the Part-time Vacancies company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

LEGAL NOTICES

Join the young and vibrant team of the Legal Notices company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Join the young and vibrant team of the Business Opportunities company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Join the young and vibrant team of the Declaration of Dividends company. You will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial work, including drafting, research, and correspondence. Call JANIS DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

The memory man, still happily setting the record straight

Sir Harold Wilson bounces back on the coup that never was... and the obsessions of Tony Benn

Sir Harold Wilson bounced back into the headlines last week after a spell of ill health. He was on form, setting the record straight about Lord Louis Mountbatten and the "Fleet Street coup". "I didn't hear about it until much later", he told me.

The return was in one of Sir Harold's favourite guises: the memory man of the music hall who will answer random challenges from the audience, beginning, where possible, with the phrase: "It was at the Blackpool Conference in 1959..."

His memory is one of the best known aspects of his personality. The intimates of Sir Harold's life are better known than those of any individual outside the Royal Family. His pipe, his wife Mary, his dry Yorkshire wit played on a flat accent, his dog Paddy, his secret preference for brandy and cigars, his bungalow, in the Scillies, all contribute to the Wilson image.

There is nothing artificial about his public face, although some of his ways are studied and, by now, he does little unwittingly. He drops in lines about putting money behind the clock on the mantelpiece or shopping at the Co-op which have seldom had much to do with his life style. Yet, for all his vanities, he is held in affection like an irritating but long-lasting character in a television soap opera, the Ena Sharples of Downing Street.

His passion for keeping a true record of events is best illustrated in his acting memoirs, *The Labour Government 1964-70 and Final Term: The Labour Government 1974-76*. More evidence is published next month in *The Chariot of Israel*—the title came from his wife, a clergyman's daughter—a review, thorough appraisal of the relations between Britain, America and Israel. (Sir Harold is safest on personal memoirs. A. J. P. Taylor's review of *The Governance of Britain* simply listed the factual errors.)

"I planned the Israel book while writing the boring narrative of the last Number 10 book, *Final Term*," said Sir Harold.

Not long ago I wrote a column about a letter, published in *The Guardian*, from a young girl, a girl who had been unable to find a job and who said that he would favourably consider being part of the Eastern bloc if it would give him work; meanwhile he was existing, he told us, on £150 a week.

My point was simple: it was that apart from the hideous poverty in which most of the subject peoples of the Soviet Empire live, his attitude was profoundly, and even shamefully, mistaken, since freedom was not something to be sold for material comfort. And I have been more than usually interested in the reaction of my readers to what I wrote.

Here I must reveal that *The Times* has long followed the most courteous practice of showing letters sent for publication to the member of the editorial staff who first elicited the reply—that is, if the letter is specifically commenting on something written in the paper, rather than raising some new subject or commenting on public affairs in general; naturally, this custom does not give the journalist concerned any role in the decision on whether the letter is to be published. I have always found it a most useful practice;

letters commenting on what I have written frequently differ significantly in tone and attitude according to whether they are sent to me direct or to the Editor for favour of publication (it is an axiom among the cynical and ink-stained wretches of my profession that the letters agreeing with us are sent privately to us, whereas those denouncing us as scoundrels are invariably sent to the Editor), and by this means I can get far better picture of how my words have been regarded.

I go into this somewhat arcane matter because there have been an exceptionally large number of letters to the Editor arising out of the column in question, and with only a small dissenting minority they have overwhelmingly disagreed with me. They have done so, moreover, on a very narrow range of grounds indeed; the same basic argument was used by almost all the writers. And the theme which ran through

on his staff and Crozier (the *Guardian* editor) wrote back saying, by all means join Beveridge for a couple of years. You will be worth that much more to *The Guardian*. But I never did go back. The war started two years later."

And so he became a civil servant in the wartime coalition, working on the foundations of the welfare state. In 1945, he was elected Labour MP for Ormskirk. He has sat in the House of Commons—since 1950 for Hutton—ever since, and seldom off the front benches.

His rise was swift, from being made President of the Board of Trade and a Privy Councillor by Attlee in 1947, when he was 31, to his election as Labour leader on Hugh Gaitskell's death in 1963. In October 1964 a slim victory over Sir Alec Douglas-Home was the beginning of a period of British politics dominated by his presence and his years in office have made him the longest serving post-war Prime Minister in this century.

In 1976 his resignation came as a surprise and a source of great speculation. "Having lost, I wanted to get back any way and then I wanted to retire on my 60th birthday, which I did, almost to the day, except in that week there were by-elections, so I stayed until the week after."

It was a very closely guarded secret. About four people knew: me, Mary, Lady Falkender, who was really rather against it, and Mr Speaker, but Mr Speaker the October before and when, in the House, there was some murmuring at the announcement, I said to Mr Speaker: "I told you some time ago" and

he agreed. *Hansard* spotted it and recorded him agreeing."

As ever, Sir Harold likes to keep the record straight. Now, heading for retirement at the next election—he was 64 last month—he looks back on his 13 turbulent years as leader of the Labour Party without reminiscence.

Relieved from the pressures of power, he has lost the urgent suspicion which often seemed to guide his actions. Sir Harold is generous and unguarded, quite happy to talk over old times. He has even forgiven the press, who gave him a rougher ride than any Prime Minister before. He might have had the right to expect.

The harsh press criticism was only one element which was hostile to his efforts. Other forces may again prove obstructive to Labour. "The fixed currency, above all, is the way that they prevent a Labour government from carrying out its programme. The Bank of England and the Treasury say, if you do this there will be a run on sterling. Of course, the people who made the dash to freedom away from this Treasury orthodoxy were Ted Heath and Barber. At that time it was against the rules and I doubt whether a Labour government would have been allowed to do it."

"If the Conservatives are thought likely to lose the next election, they would be a real pound in the wake of Michael Foot's government. They would think that Michael didn't know anything about the exchange rate. That is why Peter Shore is so important, saying the right things and doing the right things. We are seen as almost an orthodox party in comparison with what the Conservatives have done and are doing."

Sir Harold kept the party together for 13 years, a feat which today sounds less the modest boast it seemed when he resigned in 1976. Now he is unhappy about the state of the party and the formation of the Social Democrats.

It stems from the loss of the election and the growth of the "cowboys". The Labour Party has got out of the way



Sir Harold Wilson

of losing elections. We are now the natural party of government. I had it, of course, in 1970-74 when we had carelessly lost an election.

"I have watched the last three conferences on television and the spectators see more. What appalled me were those clenched fists at the end. This is a relatively new manifestation, driving people from the party. The dear old ladies who write the addresses at election time they are the ones to worry about. Some of them have been driven out in tears."

"These cowboys are absolute Trots. The number of Communists in the party is very small but the Trots are much more sinister. They are negative and have no policy. There is a fairly high number of—not intelli-

gent but let's say intelligent element there, stemming not

least from the growth of sociology as a discipline in the universities."

He decries Mr Tony Benn with faint praise. "He was a very good Postmaster General, all those coloured stamps, still going well. Tony's obsessed with shop stewards. That is why he liked planning agreements, because they would be run by shop stewards."

"We were having a shadow cabinet meeting and I asked for any other business. There was a deep sigh because we knew Tony would have something. And he said, I have just attended a meeting of the Bristol Aerospace workers. I think it was, and they just passed a resolution saying that they should have the right to sack the management at a week's notice. I said, why should they have a week? Why

Sir Harold kept the Labour Party together for 13 years—now he is unhappy about the 'cowboys' with clenched fists...

not give them just a weekend to clear out their lockers? I have always said about Tony that he is immature with age."

(Sir Harold's reply is an example of his dead-pan humour which has so perplexed so many investigative reporters enquiring about spies and conspiracies. "The trouble with Penrose and Courtois is that they have no sense of humour. I would say things as a joke and they took me seriously.")

What of the Social Democrats? "There is a touch of arrogance about Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen. Who was it who said, I wish I was as sure of anything as they are of everything? They are quite able. They were both ministers of state, but I thought that they reached their peak in my time. I would not have made David Owen Foreign Secretary, nor Bill Rodgers Minister of Transport."

"Shirley's a great loss. I do not think that she has got over the shattering effect of losing that seat. She's easily the best of them. What I regret is that some of our best moderates have been driven off to the Owen-Rodgers lot."

Most of Sir Harold's energy in recent months has been devoted to his committee on the City which came out against public intervention in banking and insurance. And he has been ill. "Now I am 100 per cent. I had three operations, quite common ones. I was at St Mark's, Islington, and it is the best hospital for it. National Health, of course."

At the next election he will stand down in favour of "the two or three in my constituency who would make first rate MPs". Then he will start on his autobiography.

And when he leaves the House, will he accept an honour? Sir Harold smiled. "I've got one. The Queen made him a Knight of the Garter, a personal honour, in 1976, as a mark of her affection for him."

Nicholas Wapshott
The Chariot of Israel will be published jointly by Weidenfeld and Nicolson and Michael Joseph on May 5, price £14.95.

Hospital no place for a President aged 70

President Reagan's doctor a nail-biting time as to their patient stays in the Washington Hospital, a hospital bed is a highly dangerous place for a man of his age.

Top of the risks that he is pulmonary embolism, age of the lung arteries (clots) which accounts for to three per cent of all in hospital. The risks are because of the effect an has on the blood. Severe makes the blood thicker so they clot more. Furthermore the immobility of the patient covering from surgery the blood stagnate in the

Studdes show that around third of all patients form in their leg vein in the immediately after a These blood clots usually no symptoms or only mild discomfort but they are the of the danger: if the cl comes detached from the of the vein it will be sent the bloodstream to the and on into the lungs.

Despite a whole battery treatment designed to in the risk of thrombosis surgery it remains an in hazard, especially for the to 10 days after operation the risk rises with age.

The President has two big pluses in his favour. He takes a lot of exercise and is physically fit and young for his years...

The second inescapable and of a stay in hospital infection. So many patients any hospital have in the wards, corridors atmosphere can all too become contaminated micro-organisms, many which are resistant to the most antibiotics.

Hospital air conditioning systems and water supply become infected with bacteria as the notorious cause of legionnaires' disease.

Around one patient in 20 either a lung infection, bladder infection while hospital. Many more patients get wound infection which not only delay healing but also increase the risk the wound opening up a with further haemorrhage.

The risks of thrombosis infection do not apply to all patients. These complications are more common in elderly—a point against President Reagan—but in the case of high risk groups include patients with cancer those who have had trans surgery and indeed anyone a long illness.

The President has two pluses in his favour. He is a lot of exercise, which is the heart and lungs in a condition and prevents a thrombosis, and he is physically fit and young for his age. And every surgeon prefer young 70-year-old to an old man of 55.

Overall the chances of a post-operative disaster small enough for the individual to take a fatalistic attitude; in Mr Reagan's own words, "I am not a gambler, but I am a buller that bit him had name on it."

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

Bernard Levin

Free—and a bit too easy

them seems to me to be well worth exploring today.

The readers, with very few exceptions, argued that I was wrong to rebuke the young man for demanding freedom, because it was scandalous that he had not been provided by the state with a job at the end of his education, such provision being his unquestionable right and its denial not only a fundamental flaw in our democratic system but a powerful argument in favour of the thesis that it is perfectly acceptable to give up freedom to a regime which will promise a job in return.

Now I love the readers of this newspaper dearly, one and all; but I am obliged to say that I have never read such blood-freezing rubbish in my life.

First, there was desperate confusion in their minds on one crucial point; a less kindly man than myself would say that it was not so much confusion as cant. Again and again (this is also true of the letters I have received myself) the writers argued that our young friend was not free at all, because he didn't have a job. A man without work, to be sure, is unfortunate and inevitably anxious or unhappy; he will certainly be poor (though for this particular young man the incidence of poverty can hardly be said to be heavy as on one who has ab-

ruptly lost a well-paid job, since he is getting two-thirds of what he would have been getting before as a grant-aided student) and he may rapidly become demoralized (though he is not one who has never had regular paid employment is not going to suffer the creeping despair of a man who knows no other life). But it is more than a semantic confusion to say that such a man, however much he may suffer, is not free; it is also a political and moral confusion.

Freedom is both a positive and a negative state, and in neither mode has it got anything to do with material circumstances. Its negative aspect consists of the absence of restrictions, imposed from without, on the conditions of freedom, which conditions include all those activities which among them enable or assist the individual to control his rulers rather than be controlled by them, together with those which enable or assist him to express himself in all his personal and social relations.

Thus, if we cannot vote our rulers out of office, if we cannot be judged by an impartial and independent justice, if we cannot combine with others to organize politically or industrially, if we cannot write or pray freely, if we cannot marry whom we like, if we cannot, by mutual agreement, of

course), travel whither we wish, know the laws and know them to be consistent, speak our mind, hate our neighbour—if we cannot do all these things and many more like them, we are not free, at least in the sense that there are qualifications. We may hate our neighbour, but we may not burn his house down; we may vote for one party at the polls, but we may not overthrow the ensuing government by force if the rival party wins; we may travel abroad, but we must pay our fare.

As, says Kant; then if a man cannot afford the fare, he is not free: QED. Not so; freedom, like the gentleman in the song, does not promise us a rose-garden. Suppose we define a man as unfree because he cannot afford the fare to Scotland; how then do we define one who can afford the fare to Scotland but not the fare to Venice? Or, if he can afford the fare to Venice, too, is he not unfree while he has to stay in a pension while another man can take a suite at the Grillo? You see, if we allow economic conditions to define freedom, the definition must become purely relative, and then no one is free except the richest man in the world, and even he cannot buy Mount Everest.

Cast, defeated, retires to think, and then comes back with

the argument about "basic necessities"; a man can be free without owning a couple of Rembrandts, but he cannot be free if he doesn't own a roof over his head.

But that won't do either. There is nothing that cannot, given sufficient ingenuity on the part of Professor Peter Townsend or Mr Frank Field, be turned into one of the basic necessities of life, without which no family can be considered as leading anything but an animal existence. Depend on it, before many more months are out, we shall be hearing of a colour-television set, a car and a regular football-pools entry as no less essential for lifting the individual above the brutish and clothing and bread. And indeed, there is no logical stopping-place at all, because any individual or family, compared with some other, is "deprived" or "underprivileged" (I sometimes think that those two words alone without any more evidence, are enough to damn our civilisation to the nineteenth century of hell), and since the whole argument (whence the damnation-words above) is based on the claim that it is based on the desire to uplift the needy, is in fact based on their terrible fanatic yearning to cast down the already uplifted, the result is a way of thought which holds this lie to be self-evident: that

nobody should have anything unless everybody can have it.

And anyway, the other, positive, half of freedom is much more important. There is a freedom which not only takes no account of material circumstances but which even ignores the imposition of the worst and most cruel form of incarceration or slavery. Those Indian pavement-dwellers into whose open, unroofed, unwarmed eyes I gazed in Calcutta; that German rabbi who, immersed by his Nazi concentration-camp captors in a vat of human excrement and laughingly invited to say a prayer, began it "My brothers"; that victim of Soviet evil who told his captors "You have taken from me my family, my home, my work, my friends, my liberty, my possessions—now there is nothing more you can take, and I am free, while you are in prison for ever"; these men demonstrated that that over-ruled complex starlines one of the most important principles in the world: that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage. The ultimate freedom, the truly—indeed literally—vital one, is found within, not without, and an unemployed graduate, if he can find it, is freer than any millionaire who cannot.

But that is only half the problem with the letter-writers of whom I have spoken. The other half raises the whole question of "rights" in the modern world, of which, according to the correspondents, the "right" to be provided with a job by "the government" is paramount. To this extraordinary claim I shall address myself tomorrow.

Times Newspapers Limited, 1981

Take action now to provide School Fees

The sooner you act, the less it costs (and the more the load is spread). C. Howard & Partners are the leading specialists in School Fee Insurance.

We have helped literally thousands of parents to provide their children with the benefits of a private education, without financial stress. We can tailor plans to all requirements, based on capital or income payments, or a mixture of both.

An allocation to help combat inflation is built into them all. Consider an example of the combined plan: if your child is now two years old, a capital payment of £2,500 now followed by an annual payment of £700 should provide total fees of £17,000 (from age 8), in return for a total net investment of £12,000. And in addition £8,500 will be returned to you in the final year of the plan!

The right plan can transform the financial situation of parents while their children are at school—as well as insuring the fees should the parents die before schooling is completed. Send off the coupon now for fuller information

or phone 01-439 8346
AFTER HOURS ANSWERING SERVICE

For full details (not applicable in Eire) Post to: C. Howard & Partners, Milne House, 177 Regent Street, London W1

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

C. Howard & Partners
The leading specialists in School Fee Planning

The bar to sober government

It is absolutely shocking that the Palace of Westminster should stay open whenever the House is sitting.

The opinion is not mine—I am in favour of the locks on pub doors being declared offensive weapons, calculated to injure the lists of bona fide drinkers trying to gain entry outside the permitted hours. It is that of Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, who is a teetotaler.

Speaking at an international conference on alcoholism in Liverpool yesterday, Lord Avebury said there were plenty of examples of political leaders whose drinking habits "must have impaired their intellectual capacity and their judgment".

Lord Avebury, who says he has not had a drink for eight years, said records showed that at the height of the Second World War, there were times when Winston Churchill was positively drunk.

And it is not only a Tory vice. After a visit to a Soviet collective farm in 1959, Hugh Gaitskell, he alleged, drank 19 tumblers of vodka and finished off with a tumbler of brandy.

It is hardly surprising that he then became unconscious and had to be carried to his car by Denis Healey and David Ennals. He then slept it off on the journey back to Moscow.

Having drink available at all hours in our seat of government was a dreadful example to set

to the rest of the population, Lord Avebury said. "It is unthinkable," he said, "that the Palace of Westminster should have a night bar so that if workers felt thirsty they could slip away for a few pints."

(I should point out here that, although I know of no bar within the Palace walls, the pub directly opposite the main gates at Dagenham is well patronized.) Lord Avebury said the job of being an MP (or even a lord, come to that) forced politicians to consume much more drink than was good for them. And to clinch his argument he added: "I knew contemporary of mine when I was an MP who died through drink. There was one MP who drank himself to death. He was always in the bar."

If I had to sit through some of the tedious and irrelevant nonsense that passes for serious debate in the Palace of Westminster, I would be driven to drink too.

Myth heard?

Have you heard the first cuckoo yet? If you think you have, fear you may have been mistaken, because the cuckoo-hearing season is not really upon us until the end of the week.

If you are still convinced that your ears do not deceive you, the man who opens our letters and is so grateful if you kept it to yourself, the report of the first cuckoo in the correspondence columns of *The Times* is one of those myths that will not lie down and die. It is some years since such a

letter appeared in this newspaper.

According to Roger Tabor, editor of the *Country-Side*, the journal of the British Naturalists' Association, those living along the Hampshire and Sussex coasts cannot expect to hear the wretched bird before April 12, those in south-west England and south-east England much before April 14 and those in the north and Scotland towards the end of the month.

During the 75 years that the association has been keeping records, it believes the first cuckoo (and it only just counts because it was a partial albino) was heard and seen on February 26 in southern Scotland. However *The Handbook*, the ornithologists' bible, puts the date considerably later at March 10.

Spotting the genuine article has become considerably more difficult with the advent in this country of the collared dove, which makes similar noises and has misled several correspondents to the opposite page.

The collared dove is not the only imposter. A Mr Lydecker, FRS, writing in these columns on February 6, 1973, to say he had heard the first cuckoo had to write again six days later to confess he had been deceived by a bricklayer's labourer who was adroit at imitating it.

The moral of all this is: beware. Cuckoos, of which between 20,000 and 40,000 mating pairs can be expected from North Africa this year, have been late for the last three years. Deep suspicion will fall on anyone too fast with the pen and too slow with the binocu-

lar.

Letter appeared in this newspaper.

According to Roger Tabor, editor of the *Country-Side*, the journal of the British Naturalists' Association, those living along the Hampshire and Sussex coasts cannot expect to hear the wretched bird before April 12, those in south-west England and south-east England much before April 14 and those in the north and Scotland towards the end of the month.

During the 75 years that the association has been keeping records, it believes the first cuckoo (and it only just counts because it was a partial albino) was heard and seen on February 26 in southern Scotland. However *The Handbook*, the ornithologists' bible, puts the date considerably later at March 10.

Spotting the genuine article has become considerably more difficult with the advent in this country of the collared dove, which makes similar noises and has misled several correspondents to the opposite page.

The collared dove is not the only imposter. A Mr Lydecker, FRS, writing in these columns on February 6, 1973, to say he had heard the first cuckoo had to write again six days later to confess he had been deceived by a bricklayer's labourer who was adroit at imitating it.

The moral of all this is: beware. Cuckoos, of which between 20,000 and 40,000 mating pairs can be expected from North Africa this year, have been late for the last three years. Deep suspicion will fall on anyone too fast with the pen and too slow with the binocu-

lar.

Letter appeared in this newspaper.

According to Roger Tabor, editor of the *Country-Side*, the journal of the British Naturalists' Association, those living along the Hampshire and Sussex coasts cannot expect to hear the wretched bird before April 12, those in south-west England and south-east England much before April 14 and those in the north and Scotland towards the end of the month.

During the 75 years that the association has been keeping records, it believes the first cuckoo (and it only just counts because it was a partial albino) was heard and seen on February 26 in southern Scotland. However *The Handbook*, the ornithologists' bible, puts the date considerably later at March 10.

Spotting the genuine article has become considerably more difficult with the advent in this country of the collared dove, which makes similar noises and has misled several correspondents to the opposite page.

The collared dove is not the only imposter. A Mr Lydecker, FRS, writing in these columns on February 6, 1973, to say he had heard the first cuckoo had to write again six days later to confess he had been deceived by a bricklayer's labourer who was adroit at imitating it.

The moral of all this is: beware. Cuckoos, of which between 20,000 and 40,000 mating pairs can be expected from North Africa this year, have been late for the last three years. Deep suspicion will fall on anyone too fast with the pen and too slow with the binocu-

lar.

Letter appeared in this newspaper.

According to Roger Tabor, editor of the *Country-Side*, the journal of the British Naturalists' Association, those living along the Hampshire and Sussex coasts cannot expect to hear the wretched bird before April 12, those in south-west England and south-east England much before April 14 and those in the north and Scotland towards the end of the month.

During the 75 years that the association has been keeping records, it believes the first cuckoo (and it only just counts because it was a partial albino) was heard and seen on February 26 in southern Scotland. However *The Handbook*, the ornithologists' bible, puts the date considerably later at March 10.

Spotting the genuine article has become considerably more difficult with the advent in this country of the collared dove, which makes similar noises and has misled several correspondents to the opposite page.

The collared dove is not the only imposter. A Mr Lydecker, FRS, writing in these columns on February 6, 1973, to say he had heard the first cuckoo had to write again six days later to confess he had been deceived by a bricklayer's labourer who was adroit at imitating it.

The moral of all this is: beware. Cuckoos, of which between 20,000 and 40,000 mating pairs can be expected from North Africa this year, have been late for the last three years. Deep suspicion will fall on anyone too fast with the pen and too slow with the binocu-

Thumping hit

Whatever merits Tony Benn may or may not have as a politician, he is currently enjoying considerable success as an author. Sales of his most recent printed work are basking in the kind of figures normally reserved for works of potboiling fiction grabbed at station bookstalls to be read without benefit of intellectual effort on long, boring journeys.

Benn's *Arguments for Socialism*, a combination of his speeches and a series of interviews with journalist Chris Mullin, sold out in its hardback version within eight weeks, despite its £6 price, and has

Top stream

I have always imagined the pressure of the upper classes, but I could not help noticing the high proportion of last Saturday's rowers with a grammar school background. (Despite Mrs Williams' strenuous efforts to impose comprehensive education, grammar schools do still exist.)

Alan Hamilton

Europa

VOL VIII No 7

AN ECONOMIC MONTHLY PUBLISHED IN
BRITAIN, FRANCE,
WEST GERMANY AND ITALY

Arrigo Levi discusses the absence of any common political approach between Europe and the United States. On pages II and III other causes of potential conflict are examined

A relationship strangely out of balance

The relations between the United States and Europe are strangely unbalanced. There is permanent and largely institutionalized relationship in economic affairs and a traditional, almost entirely unstructured relationship in political affairs. The United States has a powerful permanent mission in Brussels, dealing with the economic problems constantly rising between it and the European Community. In addition, once a year a summit meeting of the Seven — the United States, Canada and Japan and the four main European powers — and the President of the European Commission discusses the world's economic problems in all and defines a common, coordinated Western strategy for the next 12 months. The summit of the Seven also allows a more informal general discussion of the main political problems of the day. But the preparation of the two halves is seriously uneven. While the official economic summit is prepared by a team of special representatives of the seven heads of government or state, through a series of meetings and consultations of the powerful common institutions (the EC, the OECD, the IEA, the central banks' network of constant communications), the political summit is left to last-minute improvisation by the foreign ministries, through their usual diplomatic channels. These are mostly used on bilateral relations, the exception is European political cooperation.

We all know how imperfect the coordination of Western economic policy still is, in spite of the existence of those huge institutions whose purpose is, it has been for many years, to make such coordination possible and almost unavoidable. The force of the national state remains immense. For instance, the new economic policy of the Reagan Administration, which is the result of purely American political and economic developments, is having a powerful impact on the European economic cycle and the economic decisions of the European governments. As a result the preparation for the Ottawa summit of the Seven in June will provoke a general review of the existing problems (like that of the United States high interest rates), and prepare the ground for reconstructing the general picture of the Western economy, allowing the definition of a general economic strategy agreed by all. The whole exercise will probably produce imperfect results. But the fact that it will take place, and that a number of existing institutions have, as their task and duty, the production of agreed economic policies, will certainly act as a powerful brake on antagonistic national tendencies. If one turns from economics to political affairs, the picture is entirely different. Of course, the United States continues to plan its foreign policy as a unified exercise. America has, by definition, one European policy (although, occasionally, there may be two, one emanating from the White House, the other from the State Department, and sometimes even hints of a third from the Pentagon). But there is no single European policy towards the United States and even if, and when, European political cooperation, and informal contacts between the main European powers, produce a common or coordinated political strategy, there is

no individual, no political body, institutionally charged with the task of "negotiating with the Americans". The lack of a recognized forum where such coordination takes place, with the exception of Nato — whose regional and "military" limitations are well known — leaves political relations between Europe and the United States in a different category from economic relations. On one side, we have the multilateral, institutionalized diplomacy of the jet and electronic era, and on the other, a bilateral ad hoc diplomacy totally unrelated to our world. The disadvantages of such a situation become particularly evident whenever there comes into existence a new American administration, often with a new philosophy and a new list of priorities. The Europeans have to adjust to these changes, which affect each European government in a different way. Some of them may suddenly find themselves more, others less attuned to the new American mood and policy. And even if and when the mechanisms of European political cooperation succeed in smoothing over national differences and produce a reasonably coordinated common approach, this is presented to the new American Administration through a series of separate "pilgrimages" across the ocean by European political leaders. The result is not exactly harmonious, the highly-publicized bilateral Washington meetings emphasize, inevitably, the remaining divergences between the European powers, apparently competing for the new President's favours. When

the Seven finally meet at their annual summit, preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers at a Nato council, much of the damage will have been done. American and European public opinions will have drifted further apart in misunderstanding and mutual suspicion. All this shows how imperfect still is the structure of European political cooperation, in spite of progress made during the past decade, since it does not allow Europe to present a common policy and a common image to our greatest friend and ally, the United States. It is equally obvious that coordination of European-American policies is much further behind, lacking the basic institutional mechanisms which are indispensable to containing the inevitable disagreements arising in the moods and policies of American and European societies. Contradictions could often be prevented and misunderstandings avoided through timely, permanent consultations. Unfortunately, the statesmen of our day are reluctant to try to invent new institutions. They still rely on those which were set up in the great creative age of Western diplomacy, in the postwar period, a generation ago. Since then, the world has undergone revolutionary changes. Western institutions have mostly remained the same. We Europeans can be proud of being the only ones who have invented something new, like political cooperation and the European Council. However, we cannot delude ourselves that this is enough. An attempt to create, together with our American friends, a new kind of alliance can no longer be delayed.



Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan at their recent meeting in Washington. Even when there is a common European policy it is presented through separate "pilgrimages" to America.

Reform of economic policies gathers momentum

At first it had looked like a passing fashion. The image of Keynesian economics had become tarnished and it was time to resuscitate the classical school. It was the law of the pendulum in operation: it was a fickle intelligentsia feeling the need for a change, and so on. Then there came a more serious belief that the change in mood among economists had been caused by the crisis that had been revealed, if not actually induced, by the eruption of oil prices. But when it gradually became clear that ordinary people throughout the Western world had not only lost patience with excessive state intervention, taxes and social security contributions, but were prepared to vote into power governments which held the same views, there was no longer any denying that a strong current had been set in motion. With the arrival of Mr Ronald Reagan at the White House, it has developed into a tidal wave. His radical economic pro-

gramme, dominated by vigorous wielding of the axe over public spending, has impressed the whole world. The new President of the United States has therefore presented himself not only as the champion of the cause of fighting inflation, but also as the advocate of a complete reversal of the economic doctrines which have prevailed hitherto in the American Administration. Over government, the monster that people thought could no longer be stopped growing, is collapsing with a great din. The noise from across the Atlantic should not drown the echoes from the abrupt changes of direction taken in other countries some time ago. Mrs Thatcher in Britain was the first to break — none too gently — with past methods of conducting an economic policy. Of course, Conservative governments invariably introduce programmes that are very different from those of the Labour governments that they have just put out of office. But

style matters and, moreover, parties tend to tone down the content of their election manifestos when they come to power. It did not take many days after May 3, 1979, for people to realize that Mrs Thatcher had no intention of allowing the sting to be drawn from her programme. She saw no room for compromise in the range of radical measures to be applied, involving the abandonment of incomes policy and price controls, the reduction of taxes, a halt to nationalization, the reduction of public spending, monetarism worthy of the Chicago school and abolition of all exchange controls. She certainly had a mandate from the electorate, who returned the Conservatives to power, to pursue her policy. According to Hugh Stephenson, she was strongly influenced by the economists Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman, whom she had met in 1977: their role in spreading the ideas of a radical "new light" is well known. The liberals' success in the last West German elections is another manifestation of the shift in public opinion, but their influence extends far beyond the real political weight of the FDP. Count Otto Lambsdorff, Minister for Economic Affairs, is determined to defend his liberal doctrine against any ferment of resistance arising out of the crisis. Nor will he find the Chancellor placing any significant restrictions on the development of his ideas, even though those who have a liking for anecdote, and hope to stir up animosity between the two, point out that Herr Schmidt has portrayed the socialist leader Babel in his office whereas the count works under the austere gaze of Bismarck.

In France, as always, the conceptual mix is more complex. President Giscard d'Estaing has deliberately set himself up as the apostle of radicalism, and even of "advanced radicalism", signifying that he did not intend to confine himself to the old ideas of the Manchester school. His Government has indeed applied some of the teachings of the neo-radicals, abolishing price controls, turning its back on incomes policy in order to encourage dialogue between employers and employees, and pursuing a policy aimed at helping companies to rebuild their profits. That said, the power of the state remains very great. The total burden of fiscal and social security contributions is rising all the time. Whereas it amounted to 36.3 per cent of the national product at the beginning of President Giscard's

Dialogue must replace world's dangerous instability

Firmness is needed in dealing with the Soviet Union and the regeneration of the European Community which has lost the tools for which it was founded. Paolo Lombardi talks to SIGNOR EMILIO ILMBO, the Italian Foreign Minister

West relations are at their lowest level since the invasion of Czechoslovakia, 13 years ago. Later, are we once again in through a period of cold? It is always difficult to define a period in our history by using the same expressions we used to define earlier ones. I do not think that, in present state of affairs, we speak once more of cold. I would rather say that we are in an unstable international situation, and for this reason, it is very dangerous one. Can we get out of this perilous situation? Undoubtedly the only way, is we must try to make use of by continuing to talk. We to replace this period of hostility with a dialogue that stabilize East-West relations. And that calls for patience and a sense of visibility on everyone's. In this period it has been to everyone that debate

was something that the Soviet Union interpreted onesidedly. Whereas the West, in Moscow's view, ought to do nothing, but respect its agreements, the Soviet Union was free to take direct action to change existing balances of power. But the Russians have always said, right from the time of the first Brezhnev-Nixon meeting in 1972, that détente does not mean the "end of ideological competition". There is nothing surprising, therefore, about the Soviet Union's policy of expansion; if anything, it is the way the West sees it that has changed. Why? Because two things have changed since then. First of all, as far as ideological competition is concerned, we have seen external military support given to individual countries. Undoubtedly, the most obvious case is Afghanistan. But this is not the only one, if we remember the direct or indirect intervention, through the *longa manus* of the Cubans, in Africa.

or the constant threats to Poland, I do not think that this boils down purely and simply to ideological competition. And second, the West, which is indeed experiencing a phase of détente, has been less concerned than in the past to guarantee a balance of forces, above all military force, as well as a balance of influence in the world. With regard to the balance of forces, do you consider the proposal of the Soviet President, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, acceptable, for a moratorium on the installation of theatre nuclear forces in Europe? The moratorium that Mr Brezhnev proposes today is very different from what was proposed 10 months ago by Chancellor Schmidt. The Soviet proposal aims at the ratification of a condition of substantial inequality which, quite apart from the East-West military balance taken overall, particularly affects Europe. Now, Mr Brezhnev's proposals have something to commend them, since they express an aspiration and desire to discuss, and to negotiate. But in themselves they are not acceptable. It is important that the bases for this discussion should be reasonable and fair. Minister, you were the first

European statesman to have a meeting with President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. After which, you had a number of talks with all your European colleagues. Do you agree with the analysis that the new American Administration has made of the international situation? Is there a common European line? Yes, we share the same views, and consider that the firmness shown by the United States is a good thing. Obviously, it is the kind of firmness that we value, with good reason, because it is in favour of dialogue; but it is a dialogue that begins from positions of absolute equilibrium. Italy has a special terrorism problem. Do you also share General Haig's view when he says that the Soviet Union is the "godmother" of world terrorism? I think that the American analysis goes beyond the phenomenon of terrorism as we understand it in Italy, and also in Europe. It embraces phenomena of various types, especially the revolutionary movements within individual countries, which are supported by external intervention. It is a very much more extensive interpretation of the concept of terrorism.

It is certainly difficult, as things are today, to translate concretely — that is, into diplomatic action — the need and desire for dialogue that you have mentioned several times. But, from the practical viewpoint, what can we do today? We can, for a start, send the Soviet Union clear signals to make it understand that détente would be irreversibly compromised if there were any other action aimed at changing the present balance; we can, for example, accept as a fait accompli situations such as Afghanistan, without seeking political solutions. I think that this attitude would be important. Moreover, I believe that the West must restore the status quo, where equilibrium has been upset. This gives us the problem of how, and where, the West must concentrate its action. Recently there have been arguments over the suggestion, which then lapsed, for a limited summit in Martigny. There was a report by four institutes of international relations that put forward various proposals for dealing with crises, and emphasized the so-called "principles of nations", which excluded Italy, have a special role. What is your opinion about this? The report contains a number of assessments and views on Western policy with which we can broadly agree. Then it looks at ways of drawing up a common policy but, in my view, comes to the wrong conclusion. There are already European and, in the broader sense, Western institutional consultative bodies that function perfectly well. Under our own presidency the summit meeting of the seven most highly industrialized countries was changed from a purely economic meeting to one that was also political. If, therefore, we are looking for a common consultative body that can include also a large Asiatic power such as Japan, the meeting of the seven is the proper one. We do not at all believe in the usefulness of summit meetings of the Gaudeloupe kind. Experience tells us that they do more harm than good, and it is better not to repeat them. Italy has shown it wants to take on its own responsibilities within the Western alliance, but certainly would not wish to undertake duties, or apply decisions, in

the framing of which it had had no part. But a country's foreign policy is the projection of its domestic policy. And, to the outside world, Italy projects an image of continuous government crises, and perennial economic weakness. How can it have any pretensions to authority in foreign policy? When speaking with the leaders in other countries I found myself following two lines of reasoning that are apparently contradictory. From the point of view of its international orientation Italy is certainly the most stable postwar country. It has taken its decisions, and stood by them. Indeed, within the country, some political forces even had opposed these decisions, and then declared their support for them. There is, however, the other side of the picture. I always have to make it clear that this constancy and continuity will be maintained despite the fact of having to suffer the instability and uncertainty of internal politics, the weaknesses of our economic policy and the almost total unawareness of certain social and political forces within our country that there is a direct relationship between strength and cohesion in domestic policy, and efficiency and prestige in foreign policy. In the recent past, one of the causes of disagreement between the European partners has often been the European Community. What, Minister, is your diagnosis of the state of health of the EEC? We realize that we have already achieved a great deal, and not without difficulty. We are not, however, satisfied. Not only, and not so much, because a number of substantial Italian interests sometimes do not appear to be taken into account in the development of Community policy. But, above all, because we believe that Europe has lost its drive, has lost the ideals for which it was brought into being, and has today become a fount of fragile compromises, slow to be reached, and not always fair to all. We can always ask this or that country for sacrifices, in this or that sector, if we remain true to the final objective, which is European union and, by implication, a common responsibility towards the other leading powers in world policy, and a commitment to the harmonious development of all member countries and components of the Community.

On the contrary

Weather forecast

Yesterday's unsettled conditions, especially sea areas Sole, Fisher, German Bight, Isterre, Biscay, Irish Sea and South-east land, seem likely to go on affecting the other round our coasts. Farther inland, bility remains poor to moderate, with e over prospects for EMS, and fog ches over high unemployment figures. gional, social, and industrial policies will tinue wet, with scattered showers and y rain at times, but the possibility of ht intervals later. pending will remain steady, despite a e of high pressure over CAP reform, affected by a blocking anticyclone.

Further squalls can be expected over the Budget, with temperatures rising, winds reaching storm force 10, severe funnelling at times, and the depression slowly backing and filling. Under the influence of westerly airstreams, particularly affecting the trades, gales force 8 to 9 may be imminent in sea areas Rockall, Bailey and Reagan. No icing is expected. Further outlook: continuing depression, with thunder at times, poor conditions on left of the chart possibly leading to local disturbances, with similar outbreaks due to associated fronts crossing on the far right. Pangloss

THE MECHANICS OF MONEY

by Jacques Riboud

Foreword by Fritz Machlup

— 332 pages —

"The latest contribution to the anglo-saxon school of monetarism from a french financier."

THE GUARDIAN

"A new interpretation of monetarism..."

THE BANKER

MACHILLAN PRESS LONDON

St. MARTIN'S PRESS NEW YORK

French version : Mécanique des monnaies

EDITIONS DE LA R.R.P. PARIS

17, av. Gourgaud, 75017 Paris - Tél. 267.05.42

The Reagan economy

Stronger dollar would oppress
the Old World

How is Europe likely to be affected by the new economic policy in the United States? The American influence will make itself felt, directly and indirectly, through developments in three areas, which may be interrelated but not necessarily: whether or not the Reagan programme to restore the balance of the domestic economy succeeds, whether or not the American trade deficit can be eliminated, and whether or not a stricter interpretation of the defence of American national interests leads to use of the economic lever.

What chances of success are there for the programme announced by the Reagan Administration to reduce public spending and simultaneously reflate the economy by means of tax reductions at a time when inflation threatens? It takes no great foresight to realize that it has aroused so many hopes that disappointment is bound to follow, even if it is partly successful — although that would still be an achievement.

The fact is, however, that the dollar's rise, which can be explained by the high rates of interest in the United States but is not justified by any change in the economic indices, has already produced an undeniable psychological effect which has coincided with an opposite effect in West Germany.

In fact, whether it succeeds partly or not, this programme serves notice that the United States has become aware of the need to put its house in order. It is abandoning the essentially political and social approach which has prevailed since the Kennedy presidency to revert to more rigorous economic policy and it is undertaking a change of direction as radical as President Roosevelt's New Deal, although entirely different.

This sudden urge to sweep one's doorstep clean, with the constant temptation to brush a few difficulties in the direction of the Old World (as has been seen in Washington's efforts to discourage Japan from accepting voluntary limitations of its car exports to Europe), necessarily creates an atmosphere of corresponding need for Europe to respond in kind.

The second possibility of change — the restoration of the American trade balance — is perhaps not so remote, or improbable as may be thought. At all events, having complained for more than 20 years about the chronic deficit of their trade with the United States, the dollar countries in Europe would be well advised to consider how they would fare if faced with an American trade

surplus and a strong dollar. The chances of this combination materializing are virtually independent of the prospects of success for the Reagan programme, although those countries would clearly suffer if the programme failed dramatically and ended in accelerating inflation and economic depression — but that is far from being the most likely outcome.

In 1980 American oil imports amounted to \$78,000m, while the trade deficit was \$32,000m. American exports, however, are traditionally fairly low because of the power tendency to invest abroad direct rather than export. Although exports have risen substantially (by 21 per cent in 1980), they still amount to only 10 per cent of the American GDP, compared with 20 to 25 per cent in the other industrialized countries, so that there is very considerable room for manoeuvre. The measures introduced under the previous administration to promote exports are beginning to show, and others are now following, particularly in the form of relaxation of regulations, despite the reduction on Eximbank financing facilities.

If exports continue to increase at roughly the same rate (the rising dollar is making matters more difficult, but does not seem to be a major obstacle) and American oil production rises spectacularly in response to the removal of controls on

crude prices announced by President Reagan on arrival in office, the American trade deficit could disappear quite quickly. The European countries could then find that they suffer on various fronts, with the stronger dollar pushing up the cost of their imports (of oil in particular), with a trade adversary which is much more determined to defend its interests and the possibility of a reversal of international financial flows.

The need to give serious consideration to these possibilities is heightened by the prospect of the emergence of a third development in American policy: the systematic use of the economic lever as an instrument for exertion of power or, more exactly, for staunch defence of American interests. The "linking" concept launched by Mr Reagan on the day he was elected, as the basis for relations with the Soviet Union has clearly not been announced as the basis for relations with Europe and its constituent nations. It would be an obvious diplomatic gaffe to announce: "We give you military protection, but you must pay the cost and we must derive a minimum level of benefit."

Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that this general principle will not be applied only to American relations with the Soviet Union,

but also to dealings with all other countries. Moreover, it is in line with recent Republican diplomacy; it will be remembered that in 1973 the European members of Nato had to hold firm against President Nixon and Dr Kissinger to prevent the expansion worldwide of issues in the negotiations over a new Atlantic charter (which never saw the light of day).

The European countries preferred to discuss different subjects separately, with monetary matters for the IMF, trade matters for Gatt and military matters for Nato. It is not certain that they will be able to maintain such compartmentalization in the important discussions between allies during the months leading to the Western summit to be held in Ottawa next July before the meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union scheduled for the autumn. In fact, it has already been given out that summit meetings will no longer be confined to economic matters, but will probably also include defence issues.

The European region could well gain from this strategic terms, but is much less likely to obtain any economic advantage. Even supposing that the United States uses every means at its disposal, including the veto, to prevent a trade war, its ability to spark off a soya war or to resort to various other deterrents to induce the dismantling of the agricultural common market which it finds increasingly vexing, the Europeans will still, at least, have the consolation of telling themselves that what is good for their greatest ally is good for them.

They will also have to ask themselves whether or not the economic order which the OECD in its table of incomes per head in 1979 really corresponds to the existing political order; not a few American newspapers commented bitterly on the news that the United States no longer came first but tenth in the league table of average personal incomes, behind Switzerland, West Germany, Norway, Belgium, Iceland and France.

In conclusion, Europe will pay. Judgment of the overall success of American policy will come down to the question of whether or not, all things considered, the position of Western countries as a whole is improved, even in a different order.

Jacqueline Grapin

Question mark hangs over US aid to Third World

Wave of panic over
threat of cuts

photograph: Judith Pavoni

An Afghan refugee camp just inside the Pakistani border at Pishin, in Kandahar province. People had walked for hundreds of miles over difficult terrain to reach the comparative safety of the temporary settlement.

pean countries, or Cuba in particular. One of them, Mr Novak, caused a sensation when he vigorously denounced the violence of the ritual condemnations aimed exclusively at the state of Israel, taking the opportunity to refer to anti-Semitism and murderous hatred.

The instructions which depend for their existence on voluntary contributions, and particularly those from the United States, are not losing heart. For instance, Mr Harding, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, found his recent meeting with Mr Bush, vice-president of the United States, "good, useful and encouraging", although he had not been given any firm promises about money.

It seems that the United States is prepared to provide financial support for the conference of African refugees opening in Geneva on Thursday and does not intend to abandon the two million or so African refugees or the hundreds of Asian refugees. Mischief-makers in Geneva point out that, in American eyes, refugees are not to be despised, especially when they have fled from communist

countries or countries whose regimes are sympathetic to communism.

Unicef, for its part, remains worried. Mr Grant, its executive director, said: "The proposed reductions would be a serious blow to the world effort to achieve minimum standards of nutrition, health care, education, hygiene and economic prospects for almost a million children who are at present suffering from utter poverty at its very worst". Mr Blanchard, director general of the International Labour Office, was another senior official who did not conceal his concern, although at the last meeting of the governing body of the ILO the United States agreed to a 9 per cent increase in its budget.

At the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization, they are awaiting the next major conference to gauge the extent of the likely changes.

The United Nations Development Programme, which depends heavily on American aid, needs \$6,500m for 1982-86, an increase of 14 per cent over 1981. The United States is proposing a contribution which is slightly higher than this year's, but falls far short of the needs and what was hoped for.

The United States has never been particularly well disposed towards the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), but it took a particularly tough attitude during the negotiations

on tin and has stated that it not attend the sixth Un conference if it is held in Havana.

The main function of Un which is in effect a platform for Third World claims, is the station of raw materials prices. The United States intends to encourage the policy of free market forces. It does seem to be prepared to make any concessions, either of technology or of global negotiations on commodities, and shows a preference for bilateral relations. So too does the S Union which plays a large role only in Unctad provides aid selectively to countries which interest politically.

At the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which endeavours to co-ordinate technical matters, result of which it is the East-West body which world of political vicissitudes great changes are expected. United States is administering no enthusiasm. President Brezhnev's proposal for high-level conferences.

The present pattern of aid can policy is erratic and it hinders once all the appointments have taken their place. In Geneva, the United States' lack of interest in the World Development places international responsibilities Europe in international relations.

Isabelle Vichn

The sensitive areas of relations between
EEC and the United States

The EEC's deficit with the United States more than doubled between 1979 and 1980, from \$13,000m to \$28,000m (its deficit with Japan in 1980 was \$10,700m). On Mr Reagan's arrival in power, the main differences between the EEC and the United States were in these areas:

The dollar. Its rising exchange value is largely attributable to a policy of high interest rates. The main changes in this policy, interest rates have begun to come down.

Export credit. The later stages of the Carter Administration saw a full-scale export credit war between the EEC and the United States which the OECD, the Americans accused the Europeans of fixing export credit interest rates at much too low levels in order to secure contracts in the Third World countries. This argument was not yet settled, and President Reagan's decision to reduce the funds appropriated to the Export-Import Bank by

\$410m will not help to find a solution.

Textiles. EEC manufacturers are worried about the increasing shares taken by the United States in the Ten's markets in corduroy and denim, which have increased to 23 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, from 10 per cent and 24 per cent in 1977.

In addition, they find that there has been an effective increase in American customs duties on European-made-up clothes as a result of changes in customs classifications.

Iron and steel. The United States has decided to raise the "trigger price" (minimum, priced at imported iron and steel products by an average of 4.4 per cent with effect from March 1.

This decision seems all the more regrettable in view of the declining volume of EEC iron and steel exports to the United States, from 7,400,000 tons in 1978 to 5,400,000 in 1979 and 3,900,000 tons in 1980.

Facts and figures

Employment conundrum: need to
strike a balance

In their efforts to solve their economic problems, the governments of the industrialized countries are being made to look more than ever as though they are "circling the magic square" as they endeavour to strike a balance between output, employment, prices and balance of payments. The task before them looks much more arduous than what they had to contend with after the first oil price crisis, when it did not take too long to restore balance-of-payments positions, reduce inflation to a manageable level and even contrive a resumption of growth.

It may be possible to live with trade deficits by accumulating debts, which all governments are resigned to (including those that deny it), and with high prices, but one objective remains a forlorn hope, at least in the immediate term: restoration of full employment. The employment situation, suffering from the combination of the cyclical effects of the recession and the structural effects of profound changes in the industrial fabric imposed by fierce international competition, in struggling through this difficult period, each country must simultaneously avoid an unacceptable increase in its unemployment figures and resist the temptation to take ill-considered defensive action which would

mortgage the promised benefits of a recovery in 1982.

Unemployment figures are always debatable and are sometimes challenged as misleading. Demographic, social and economic contexts vary from country to country, as do the calculation methods used and the manner in which the statistics are presented by politicians. Nevertheless, the picture becomes clearer when one looks at growth rates as well as absolute figures. The unenviable position of unchanged leader is held by Britain, where the number of unemployed has soared over the past 12 months, so that 10 per cent of the working population is now out of work, as our graph shows.

In a recently published bulletin, the Charterhouse Group points out that, by 1982, the North Sea oil profits of £15,000m will be wholly absorbed by benefits to the unemployed, whose numbers are expected to have risen to three million. In other words, this revenue is going to be used for defensive social measures, whereas the priority ought to be to pave the way for recovery by providing industry with resources for investment.

The same bulletin also makes the point that companies are not even deriving any benefit in terms of competitiveness from the trimming of their workforces because business is

United States: business still buoyant

Growth rate: American business activity remains buoyant, thanks largely to high consumer confidence. The percentage fall in retail sales in January and by 2.9 per cent in February. However, industry's orders slipped for the first time by 0.3 per cent in January, and industrial output by 0.5 per cent in February.

Prices: On the basis of December, January and February, the annual rates of increase rose to 9.2 per cent in the case of wholesale prices and remained at 11.5 per cent in that of retail prices.

Unemployment: The unemployment rate, expressed as a proportion of the working population and seasonally adjusted, declined even more rapidly. It may be that an increase in unemployment is inevitable, but it should not be accelerated by the effects of an excessive monetary and budgetary policy.

Otherwise Britain will be plunged into a depression, with the realization of the forecast of 3,500,000 unemployed by 1985 made by the Confederation of British Industry.

The Confederation has put forward a four-year recovery plan, to be financed by oil revenue, which would reduce the figure to a little over two million. Alan Sugar, who announced on March 10, which just scraped through Parliament, was unrelenting in the pursuit of austerity.

It is necessary to avoid the two unrealistic extremes of excessive monetary stringency and wanton reflation, which would exacerbate trade deficits and create unemployment, not at home, but abroad through increased imports. France has apparently chosen the middle course, but it has failed to prevent a steady increase in unemployment which, as has been pointed out by a survey carried out by the national statistical institute, is the cause of great fear among the French people and is becoming the most important theme in the present presidential election campaign.

The outgoing President, M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, when questioned by journalists during a televised debate, admitted that unemployment had been the black spot in his seven-year term of office, although going on immediately to demonstrate, on the basis of carefully selected favourable statistics, that France had suffered rather less than other countries and would fare better in the future — by about 1985, when the declining surplus in the working population would be showing through.

The approach here is to follow much the same principle as with the balance of payments

justed, fell slightly from 7.4 per cent to 7.3 per cent between January and February. Although the percentage fall in recent months has been small (0.3 per cent), there has been a substantial rise in the total number in employment (up 500,000).

Foreign trade: The trade deficit, calculated fob-cif, which had been reduced to only \$1,600m in November, has risen again sharply, to \$3,110m in December and \$5,440m in January and February.

Monetary and financial influence: Prime rates have continued their downward trend, in steps from 19 per cent to 18 per cent, and on to 17.5 per cent and even 17 per cent.

Japan: foreign trade shows surplus

Growth rate: Industrial output rose by a further 0.6 per cent in January, and 2.5 per cent in February. Consumer spending, however, is stagnant.

Prices: Calculated on the basis of December, January and February and annualized, the rate of inflation is 2.8 per cent. On the year-on-year basis, it is 6.5 per cent.

Unemployment: The unemployment rate, calculated as a proportion of the working population and seasonally adjusted, is 2.2 per cent.

Foreign trade: The trade balance, calculated fob-cif and seasonally adjusted, showed a surplus of \$470m in January and \$170m in February.

and accumulating debt. It is a question of dealing in "employment futures". Hence the adoption of measures which help to buy time, such as the provision of state aid to promote part-time employment or early retirement. The trick is to avoid over-emphasizing social benefits to the extent of killing competitiveness.

There is no lack of alternative proposals, such as a sharp reduction in working hours or a vigorous boost to growth, reaching maximum employment and placing obstacles in the way of imports, or provisions to favour labour productivity by placing the emphasis in taxation on machinery rather than manpower. The last of these proposals would jeopardize the motor industry, for instance, which has been a major challenge from Japan. In the present electoral atmosphere, miracle solutions abound, but unfortunately economic and social reality will not fail to demonstrate their limitations.

Germany has much greater room for manoeuvre than France and certainly Britain, whatever interpretation

PRICES

consumer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

FOREIGN TRADE

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

UNEMPLOYMENT

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

customer price index

Protectionism in America

Japanese cars may have to brake
at import barriers

Despite the many vows that free trade will be upheld, a cry for protectionist measures invariably sweeps through the United States whenever home industries have overreached themselves or there is a downward trend in the economy. Imported Japanese cars are the latest products to be pilloried. And it was only a short while ago that the United States Government brought in artificial barriers against imports of textiles, clothing, high-grade steel, colour television sets, electronic goods, leather footwear, sugar and carbon steel.

Demand for compartmentation is traditional in the United States. The United States processing industry grew up behind a wall of protective tariffs. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act signed by President Hoover in 1929 plunged America and the rest of the world into the Great Depression. After 1945, in the absence of foreign competition, the United States could safely reintroduce a policy of free trade. This lasted until 1971, when President Nixon imposed a 10 per cent import duty overnight.

Bets are being laid in Washington that the necessary preparations have already been made for an all-out assault against the flood of Japanese car imports. So far, however, only the outward trappings are involved. Since, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), unilateral restrictions on trade are outlawed, the Reagan Administration is thinking in terms of an Orderly Market Agreement (OMA), whereby Tokyo would undertake to restrict exports to the United States to a specific volume for a specified period of time.

Voluntary restraint, or orderly marketing, agreements of this kind, which incidentally are an American invention, have worked well for Washington in the past. With the exercise of sufficient pressure all foreign governments have proved amenable. Japan has already carried out a number of such agreements.

But Congress is urging tougher measures. The stage when Detroit's own faulty planning alone was blamed for the fatal decline in sales is long since past. All those concerned in government have taken fright, which in view of the high level of unemployment and the huge losses suffered by the four United States car companies (\$4,200 million in 1980, probably \$500 million in 1981) is not surprising. The sword of Damocles is hanging over Chrysler in particular, which

has already been compelled to ask for government credits amounting to \$1,200 million.

Two Bills are now on the debating list which vie with each other in the severity of their proposals. One has been submitted by Senators Danforth and Bentsen, a Republican-Democrat partnership, which proposes a unilateral limitation on Japanese imports by the United States Government. Under the terms of this Bill, Japan is required to reduce its exports by 15 per cent for the next three years, so that instead of 1,900,000 cars, imported into the United States in 1980, the permitted volume would drop to 1,600,000.

The other Bill, put forward by Congressmen Brodhead and Hillis, envisages an import

quota for 1981-83 of 1,200,000 units. After that, the Japanese would be permitted to add a further 5 per cent in volume, making the maximum total about 1,250,000 and 1,350,000 units for 1984 and 1985 respectively. Such a quota restriction could also affect exports from Europe. But this would apply to the base year.

In introducing these Bills their sponsors pleaded that the dire straits in which Detroit is placed call for exceptional measures. The United States motor industry, which needs \$80,000 million for projects for conversion to small-car production by 1985, should be given the opportunity, they claim, to adapt itself to the changed circumstances of competition.

There is also a fear on Capitol Hill that the continual rise in fuel costs in the United States could lead to even greater demand for the little cars from Japan. In January alone the Japanese exported 551,539 cars to the United States — 33 per cent more than for the corresponding month last year. Moreover, Congress is also looking with some concern to Europe. It believes — and the same applies in reverse — that if the EEC decides to impose official restrictions there could be a new surge of Japanese exports to the American market. Mr Philip Caldwell, the president of the Ford Motor Company, has been stirring up feelings with references to the unilateral restrictions on Japanese imports that Britain, Italy

and France have already introduced, and to the fact that the duty on imported cars levied by the Community is three times as high as that imposed in America.

Two members of President Reagan's Cabinet, Mr Baldrige and Mr Lewis, the Secretaries of Commerce and Transportation, are backing Congress's proposals with the argument that under the Administration's depreciation scheduling it will be three years before Detroit receives any active assistance. Opposed to them, as exponents of free trade, are the President himself, his chief economic adviser Mr Weinbaum, Mr Stockman, the Budget Director, and Mr Donald Regan, the Finance Secretary, all of whom have given warning against the

inflationary consequences of compartmentation. They clearly fear a chain reaction throughout America.

Domestic policy considerations, meanwhile, will tip the scales. It seems probable that Washington and Tokyo will conclude an orderly market agreement before Congress can get down to business. A document will be signed during the forthcoming visit of Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, in May, which will probably limit imports of Japanese cars to 1,700,000 a year. But voluntary OMAs are still an unadulterated form of protectionism.

Horst Alexander Siebert

Food markets

Cooperation still
elusive

The recent extension of the 1971 International Wheat Agreement (the sixth such extension for two years on this occasion) clearly reflects the inability of the large agricultural producers to make progress in cooperating on the administration of markets. The change of government in Washington adds to the uncertainty over the prospects for the conclusion of further agreements.

As far as relations between the United States and the European Economic Community are concerned, wheat is an interesting example in that it illustrates the fundamental conflict of interests between the two economic powers, both with their own volumes of production and exports, and each reluctant to accept an agreement which would constrain the other.

The United States is the world's biggest exporter of food and agricultural produce, followed by France and the Netherlands. It is also the second largest importer, after West Germany and ahead of Britain and Japan. However, the EEC as a whole is at one and the same time the Americans' foremost customer and a permanent importer of certain products (sugar, cereals and dairy produce) to markets where the United States also intends to operate.

This may look like a trade power struggle between two blocks, but in practice the EEC is fettered by the nature of its imports from the United States, the bulk of which is accounted for by proteins (maize and soya) of vital importance to European stock-breeder.

In 1973, when the Nixon Administration placed an embargo on soya exports, the effects in Europe were more psychological than economic. Importers had the weakness of their position brought home to them, but the two-month embargo itself did not result in any substantial reduction in exports of soya bean oil-cake or seed.

Since that time, however, the export of food and agricultural produce has become both a national duty and an instrument of world strategy for the United States, whereas previously it had served primarily as a means of regulating domestic prices. Rather than declare embargoes of doubtful efficacy, the United States has campaigned consistently for the lowering of customs and non-tariff barriers.

It has had a fair measure of success since, at the last Tokyo Round of multilateral trade

negotiations, it was able to defend its own protectionist measures against imports of dairy produce, while managing to have the zero rate of customs duty on soya imports confirmed and also making a breach in the EEC tariff barriers to secure the right to export "high quality" beef and veal, thereby pointing the way to other meat-producing countries.

The strategy of the United States towards Europe is fairly simple, coming down to obstructing EEC exports and promoting its own, but it is made to seem more complicated by the camouflage of diplomatic language. On both sides of the Atlantic, much play is made with the meaning of words.

Granted our agricultural systems are not comparable. But the Americans talk of export subsidies and customs barriers, where the Europeans refer to a Community system of protection for producers and consumers. What the Community calls export aids and subsidies are described by the United States as normal arrangements for credit and market stabilization to maintain prices or producers' incomes.

The differences between the Carter and Reagan administrations on this subject are probably not as great as the electoral campaign might have suggested. The role of government, according to President Reagan, is to create the conditions for free competition. The Republican Government team does not favour bilateral agreements, except with the centralized-economy countries, which represent a substantial proportion of American export markets, and it has maintained the export credo.

The resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation have been strengthened and the continuation of the embargo on exports of cereals to the Soviet Union itself still seems to be more of an inconvenience to the European countries involved than to the United States. Did not Mr Bob Bergland, Secretary of Agriculture under Mr Carter, admit on leaving office that American exports to Eastern Europe, especially East Germany and Czechoslovakia, had actually increased?

The slight tendency towards an alignment between world prices and European prices could help to make the Americans less critical of European protectionism. Unless, that is, the narrowing margins in competition in world trade.

Jacques Grail

Translating costs rise

Machines take over
the drudgery

"The only major project of its kind in the world... the Eurotra project is at the frontier of current human knowledge." This description of a proposed European system for computerized or machine translation comes not from its promoters, but from the European Parliament's Patterson report on the "problems arising from the multilingualism of the European Community".

To finance Eurotra the European Commission is seeking £6m from EEC institutions and national governments — a small sum compared to the cost of the Community's unique multilingualism and the worldwide investment in machine translation.

The EEC has seven official languages, two more than the United Nations. All are equal under the Treaty of Rome, legislation and major documents appear in all seven languages and sometimes also in Irish. Language-related costs — translating, interpreting and set-up services — account for more than 40 per cent of the cost of the Commission's work.

The community (60 per cent in the use of the Council and Parliament). They totalled 170m in 1979 and are rising instantly, with a 10 per cent annual increase in paper translated, and a greater jump in every new official language.

Last year each of six languages was translated and interpreted into the other five, taking 30 language pairs. Now each gives seven times six, or 42 pairs, and soon Spain and Portugal are likely to make that.

For many pairs (Danish to Greek, for instance) enough competent linguists do not even exist. The reason for this high ideal Community multilingualism is been well expressed by the arch head of the Commission's translators in Luxembourg, Albert Bachrach. Recognize a country's language, and you will perhaps respect that country, rather than invade it; impose your language on it, and you invade without even trying.

The cost and inconvenience of appealing. However, almost all alternatives would favour one or more of the big four — French, English, German, Italian — at the expense of the other languages. (An exception is the suggestion that all speak French or English, justice being ensured by making the French speak English and the English speak French.) The mission was therefore to seek more effective ways of mitigating the difficulty of having been investigating machine translation. Machine translation (MT) is a notorious area. The Russian for "we demand peace" was once translated "we require world".

An adverse government report in 1966 almost killed United States research into fully automatic high-quality translation. Yet pockets of research persisted, usually on tiny budgets, kept alive by the need for scientific and technical information, Quebec's demand for French translations, or the translation of Mormon texts into hundreds of languages.

One of the resulting systems, Systran, was bought by the European Commission in 1976. Along with Systran's customers, the Commission does development work on the system, which has therefore much improved.

In 1977, however, the European Commission decided to use the MT skill in European universities (Grenoble, Saarbrücken, Essex, Pisa and others) in an advanced project, now known as Eurotra.

Sixty academics from eight EEC countries have been working on Eurotra since 1978. Inside the Commission, Serge Perschke is head of MT, outside, in neutral Geneva, Maggie King coordinates. The group has made some progress on very limited funds, and if the £6m budget is approved soon, hopes to have a pilot scheme in use in 1983 — a full-scale prototype in 1986. The pilot is to translate Commission texts of 10,000 words between a limited number of languages in one subject area. Later Eurotra, like Systran, should be available on the Euronet-Diane information network and to EEC government bodies and universities.

The basic strategy of Eurotra is to have a transfer module for each language pair, but only one input (analysis) and output (synthesis) module for each language (to be plugged into the transfer module required). Work to date has concentrated on agreeing structures for the interfaces between the modules.

Systran, though not good by human standards, is operational and improving. Why, then, is Eurotra wanted? Maggie King recently gave the following reasons: Systran is not good enough, and may never be; its static and dynamic parts — data and the act of performing on it — are inextricable, faults are hard to locate and to eliminate without unfortunate side effects.

Eurotra, by contrast, will be modular, that is broken up into well-defined sections, each one with its task clearly known. Easier to debug, it should also allow new modules (for EEC languages now undreamt of) to be "plugged in" quite easily.

Each Systran system translates only from one source language to one target language, so that the EEC's present 42 language pairs demand a number of these one-to-one Systrans, but only one many-to-many Eurotra. The

projected system will be more readily portable from computer to computer. It will incorporate the advances of the decade since Systran appeared. Better still, its greater modularity will enable it to absorb the results of future research, and this, the Commission believes, will in turn stimulate such research and help Europe to retain a lead in this.

Competition is keen, particularly in Asia, the Soviet Union and North America. And not all research is done on the systems listed in the tables. There is much other investment in MT and related subjects (linguistics, artificial intelligence and computing), which is now working very hard on information technology, is

Machine
translation
systems

These or their translations are commercially available.

GEORGETOWN (US)
First MT (Washington DC 1954). The 1965 version used still by Atomic Energy Commission and till 1976 by Euratom in Ispra, Italy.

SYSTRAN (US)
Developed after Georgetown for big IBM 360/70 computer. Relative linguistic advancement. Bases in North and South America, Munich, Japan. \$10,000 a month to lease.

LOGOS (US)
Promising. Unfortunately began on Vietnamese and Farsi. Now French, working on German.

CULT (Hongkong)
Machine-translates China's maths journals and sells the

Who has them

Present Systran and Weidner installations, including some still experimental but excluding those undergoing only preliminary tests.

LUXEMBOURG
European Commission (see text). Informalux (new bureau service, also for Belgium).

GERMANY
BOTS (translation agency, Munich).

UNITED STATES
Government agencies (Army, Air Force).

sending 10 industrialists to view European MT this month.

Finally, what of human translation? "Computers threaten translators' jobs", a scientific weekly wrote last year — of a system which promptly collapsed. Those of us who get to grips with the computer soon see that good translators have little to fear. Machine translation, such as Eurotra in due course, will supply fast cheap translations, often to people who would otherwise have no translations at all. By eliminating drudgery and routine, it would free translators to do the difficult, interesting work which they alone can do.

Veronica Lawson
translator and consultant,
London

printout to libraries world wide.

VINIT/VCN — THD (Soviet Union)
Translates patents. One of various systems in Soviet Union.

WEIDNER (US)
Marketed as aid for translators. For sale (from \$80,000), lease or rent in North America, Europe and Japan. Just gone public.

ALPS (US)
New commercial offshoot of Brigham Young University's MT. Some similarity to Weidner, but with preediting of text.

TITUS (France)
Abstracts drafted in limited syntax are translated into several languages simultaneously. Developed by Institut Textile de France, used by various countries.

METEO (Canada)
Translates 85% of sentences in weather forecasts.

Xerox Corp (Webster) Inter-American Development Bank (Washington) Princeton International (translation agency, Boston) Siemens (Florida) Computer Science Corp (time sharing, Los Angeles)

CANADA
General Motors Bell-Northeastern Research Computrans (offering bureau Service) Simpson Sears (stores) Mitel (telecommunications, Ottawa, in electronic publishing system)

JAPAN
Bravice International (translation agency, Tokyo)

If you're looking for
a U.S. site with
excellent transportation
facilities,
international financing
and a strategic
location,
take a closer look at
Florida.



Florida has all the requisites of a profitable U.S. investment site.

Here, you'll find an atmosphere in which labor can be productive. You'll discover 14 deep water ports and six international airports, providing easy access to major markets throughout the hemisphere.

You'll also find Free Trade Zones and more than 60 banks experienced in international finance. And you'll benefit from the constantly-expanding consumer and industrial market

opportunities available in this, the United States' fastest-growing major state. Make Florida your U.S. investment site. Write for information today.

Florida Department of Commerce/Division of Economic Development/Dick Brock, Bureau of Trade Development/Suite G-26, Collins Building/Tallahassee, Florida 32301/U.S.A. Telephone: 904-488-9050/Telex: 810-931-3655 DEPCOMEDTAS

FLORIDA
People like to work where they like to live.

"Have you ever wished you were better informed?"

Have you ever demanded a computer company that could market and support a wide range of medium and large scale IBM compatible data processing equipment?

Have you ever required fast delivery times and greater value for money?

Have you ever considered a company with the financial strength and manufacturing expertise of an organisation such as National Semiconductor and a systems support service that Datapro Research rate as among the top three computer companies in the world?

Because there is a computer company — offering technically excellent products, strong and dedicated in all support services and fully committed to research and development.

Because there is — National Advanced Systems.

ABBEY LIFE ASSURANCE
Mr. P. R. Hall
AIR PRODUCTS LIMITED
Mr. R. Wheeler
AIR PRODUCTS LIMITED
Mr. R. B. Sellers
ALLIED IRISH BANKS LIMITED
Mr. P. Cunn
AMERICAN EXPRESS CARD
DIVISION
Mr. R. J. Kelly
AMOCO EUROPE INC.
Mr. A. Munn
AMP OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD.
Mr. D. Toor
ARMSTRONG CORK CO. LTD.
Mr. P. Henson
ASSOCIATED BISCUITS LTD.
Mr. R. L. Boulton
ASSOCIATED WEAVERS
Mr. L. Carver
ASTRAL COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.
Mr. A. Lynch
ATTWOOD STATISTICS LIMITED
Mr. W. Frew
AUDITS OF GREAT BRITAIN
Mr. D. Wharrie
AVIS MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Mr. P. G. Lane
AVON & BRISTOL COMPUTER UNIT
Mr. J. V. Hughes
AVON COSMETICS LTD.
Mr. J. McDonald
BARCOCK POWER LIMITED
Mr. D. Calk-Morgan
BANK OF AMERICA
Mr. N. Davidson
BANK OF MONTREAL
Mr. V. J. Grant
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL
Mr. R. J. Clements
BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL
Mr. P. Roberts
BAYER (U.K.) LTD.
Mr. M. Mills
BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED
Mr. E. H. Bond
BELOIT WALSLEY LTD.
Mr. J. Hodgson
LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY
Mr. G. J. Folwell
BLAKELANDS COMPUTER
SERVICES LIMITED
Mr. M. Knox
BL SYSTEMS LTD.
Mr. P. Day
BLUE CIRCLE INDUSTRIES LTD.
Mr. J. Denvir
BLUE CIRCLE INDUSTRIES LTD.
Mr. M. Drummond
BNW CONCESSIONAIRES (G.B.) LTD.
Mr. E. Pothmann
BOC DATASOLVE LIMITED
Mr. D. Proffitt
BOEING COMPUTER CENTRES LTD.
Mr. S. Unsworth
BOULTON & PAUL LIMITED
Mr. D. V. Crome
BRADFORD & BINGLEY
BUILDING SOCIETY
Mr. F. M. Hallam
BRISTOL & WEST BUILDING SOC.
Mr. A. R. Hill
BRITISH AEROSPACE AIRCRAFT
GROUP
Mr. P. G. Hall
BRITISH AEROSPACE AIRCRAFT
GROUP
Mr. J. M. Hahn
BRITISH AEROSPACE AIRCRAFT
GROUP
Mr. F. Roe
BRITISH AEROSPACE — DYNAMICS
GROUP
Mr. T. G. Kent
BRITISH AIRWAYS
Mr. P. Hermon
BRITISH CALEDONIAN AIRWAYS
Mr. B. Harrison
BRITISH GAS CORPORATION
Mr. R. Gifford
BRITISH GAS CORPORATION
Mr. G. H. Longshaw
BRITISH HOME STORES LTD.
Mr. J. F. Povey
BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD
Mr. O. Best
BRITISH RAIL COMPUTING
Mr. J. H. Wilson
BRITISH SHOE CORPORATION
(FOOTWEAR) LTD.
Mr. A. T. E. Duncan
BRITISH MAIL ORDER CORP.
Mr. B. Gledwin
BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION
Mr. G. J. Mukahy
BRITISH TIMKIN
Mr. P. Scott

BROOKE BOND OXO LIMITED
Mr. J. P. Lee
BROOKE BOND OXO LIMITED
Mr. D. Lewis
BROWN BROTHERS LIMITED
Mr. R. Dea
BROWN & ROOT (U.K.) LTD.
Mr. P. Cunn
BULMAH CASTROL CO.
Mr. L. Urquhart
CABBURY SCHWEPPE'S LTD.
Mr. M. Sarnell
CALOR GROUP LIMITED
Mr. J. S. Shearer
CANNON ASSURANCE LIMITED
Mr. R. Cooper
CARBORUNDUM CO. LTD.
Mr. S. Boulton
CAV LIMITED
Mr. A. Burgess
CBS RECORDS
Mr. D. Black
CDC DATA SERVICES U.K.
Mr. G. Hunt
C.E.G.B. COMPUTER CENTRE
Mr. A. Fielden
CENTRAL TRUSTEE SAVINGS
BANK LTD.
Mr. R. J. Daniels
CENTRE-FILE LIMITED
Mr. P. Jordan
CHARTER CONSOLIDATED
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. S. J. A. Howard
CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NA.
Mr. W. D. Robertson
CHELTENHAM & GLOUCESTER
BUILDING SOC.
Mr. E. G. Voe
CHEVRON OIL EUROPE INC.
Mr. D. M. Steele
CHRYSLER UNITED KINGDOM
LTD.
Mr. R. D. Partan
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM COMPUTER
CENTRE
Mr. D. B. Lloyd
C & J CLARK
Mr. J. Frith
CLAYTON ANILINE CO. LTD.
Mr. G. B. Heckford
COLES CRANES LTD.
Mr. A. D. Staal
COMBINED INSURANCE
COMPANY OF AMERICA
Mr. B. Cowlin
COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Mr. P. Smith
COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Mr. W. McKinnon
COMMONWEALTH
TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUREAU
Mr. S. Granby
COMPUTEL LIMITED
Mr. M. Poore
COMPUTER POWER
(COMPOWER) LTD.
Mr. G. M. Bannerman
CONOCO LIMITED
Mr. J. Miner
COMPUTER & ACCOUNTING
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. P. Hunter
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE
SOCIETY LTD.
Mr. D. Stott
CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED
Mr. T. Ashton
CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.
Mr. J. Cameron
CORNHILL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Mr. R. L. Mitchell
CORNING LTD.
Mr. W. G. Ambrose
CRANE PACKING LIMITED
Mr. J. Hutchinson
CUMMINS ENGINE CO. LTD.
Mr. A. Wailes
CYNAD OF GREAT BRITAIN
LIMITED
Mr. D. H. Smith
DATEMA
Mr. R. Kearns
DATSUN (U.K.) LTD.
Mr. F. Shannon
DECCA LIMITED
Mr. B. Jeffries
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Mr. E. Cobb
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL
Mr. R. Norton
DICKINSON ROBINSON GROUP LTD.
Mr. D. F. McPhie
DOWELL SCHULMBERGER
CORPORATION
Mr. C. J. O'Reilly

A. DUCKHAM LIMITED
Mr. P. Thompson
DUNLOP LIMITED
Mr. C. J. Bease
DUNN & BRADSTREET LTD
Mr. T. Thorne
EAGLE STAR INSURANCE
Mr. D. E. Windsor
LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING
& BRENT
Mr. R. Wayne
EAST MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY
BOARD
Mr. C. A. Thompson
EATON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Mr. B. Proctor
EATON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Mr. K. Curtis
EDWALCO DISTRIBUTION
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. P. B. Nicholls
EMPIRE STORES LTD.
Mr. A. R. Jacks
ESSO PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED
Mr. T. P. Townsend
EVER READY COMPANY
(HOLDINGS) LTD.
Mr. D. Fairhurst
EXCESS INSURANCE GROUP LTD.
Mr. A. Beeson
EXCESS INSURANCE GROUP LTD.
Mr. C. N. Lowe
EXTEL COMPUTING LTD.
Mr. J. F. McDonald
FEDERATION GENERAL
INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Mr. E. A. A. D'Arcy
FINE ART DEVELOPMENTS
Mr. M. Hall
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
Mr. W. Herndon
FIRST NATIONAL SECURITIES LTD.
Mr. R. J. S. Race
FLUOR (EUROPE) LIMITED
Dr. R. Olivier
FORD MOTOR CO. LTD.
Mr. N. Lewis
FOXBORO-YOXALL LIMITED
Mr. D. Prentice
FREEMANS LIMITED
Mr. A. Gilling
FRIENDS PROVIDENT LIFE
Mr. A. R. Wild
GATEWAY BUILDING SOCIETY
Mr. B. Rogers
GEC MARCONI ELECTRONICS LTD.
Mr. S. Dobbs
GEC MIDLAND COMPUTER
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. W. Northwood
GEORGE FISCHER (G.B.) LTD.
Mr. P. Hart
GILLETTE U.K. LTD.
Mr. J. McCulloch
GLYNWED GROUP SERVICES
Mr. D. Milne
GKN GROUP SERVICES LTD.
Mr. J. Pugh
E. GOMME LIMITED
Mr. S. White
GOODYEAR TYRE & RUBBER CO.
Mr. G. R. Hargreaves
GRAND METROPOLITAN
BUREAU SERVICES LTD.
Mr. B. Brant
GRATTAN WAREHOUSES LIMITED
Mr. G. Mulholland
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
Mr. H. Cutler
GREATER MANCHESTER COUNCIL
Mr. J. M. Marnett
GRIEVESON GRANT & CO.
Mr. C. Larcin
GRIFFIN FACTORS LIMITED
Mr. C. W. Lee

GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED
Mr. P. R. Bennett
GUARDIAN ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE
Mr. B. Fothergill
ARTHUR GUINNESS & SON
Mr. A. M. F. Hall
GULF OIL COMPANY
Mr. J. R. Ryan
HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
Mr. H. Gauthrey
HAMBRO LIFE ASSURANCE LTD
Mr. L. V. Suchanar
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Mr. K. Gravelly
HARVEY OF BRISTOL
Mr. R. Blake
C.E. HEATH & CO. LIMITED
Mr. M. J. Burton
J. HEPWORTH & SONS LTD.
Mr. K. Ashcroft
HILL SAMUEL LIFE ASSURANCE
Mr. F. Vickery
HOECHST (UK) LIMITED
Mr. B. Carlton-Porter
HOOVER LIMITED
Mr. D. Perkins
HORIZON TRAVEL LIMITED
Mr. T. Haddleton
BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW
Mr. R. T. Treadwell
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL TRUST
Mr. J. Whitcomb
HOWDEN DATA SERVICES
Mr. L. Thomas
HUMPHREYS & GLASGOW LTD.
Mr. D. Terry
I.C.I. FIBRES LTD.
Mr. M. A. McDonnell
I.C.I. MOND DIVISION
Mr. D. B. Mackay
I.C.I. ORGANICS DIVISION
Mr. T. Macmaster
I.C.I. PAINTS DIVISION
Mr. G. Griffiths
I.C.I. PLASTICS DIVISION
Mr. D. Hindson
IMPERIAL METAL INDUSTRIES
LTD.
Mr. W. Britain
INGERSOLL-RAND CO. LTD.
Mr. H. Kepper
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES
CLEARING HOUSE LIMITED
Mr. I. W. T. McGee
INTERNATIONAL STORES LTD.
Mr. N. Cochrane-Gemmell
INTERNATIONAL STORES LTD.
Mr. N. E. Robson
ITT BUSINESS SYSTEMS
Mr. D. G. Kent
JASPERE LIMITED
Mr. R. Jelley
THE JOINT CREDIT CARD
COMPANY LTD.
Mr. D. J. E. Ashman
JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD
Mr. A. Kennedy
JOHNSON & JOHNSON LIMITED
Mr. W. G. Brown
KEYMARKETS LTD.
Mr. D. Gordon
KIMBERLEY CLARK LIMITED
Mr. D. Northcott
KINGSTON UPON THAMES AND
SUTTON JOINT COMPUTER CENTRE
Mr. J. Fornas
KODAK LIMITED
Mr. R. Freeman-Wright
LANCER BOSS GROUP LIMITED
Mr. G. N. Bowman-Shaw
LEEDS PERMANENT BUILDING
SOCIETY
Mr. H. Briggs
LEGAL AND GENERAL ASSURANCE
SOCIETY LTD.
Mr. M. Ashman
LEISURE CIRCLE LIMITED
Mr. C. Burbridge
LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
Mr. S. May
JOHN LEWIS PARTNERSHIP
Mr. J. S. Sandler
LEYLAND VEHICLES LIMITED
Mr. A. Rose
LEYLAND INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Mr. D. Vallin
LITTLEWOODS POOLS
Mr. A. C. Morton
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
Mr. J. G. M. Jones
LLOYDS MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Mr. A. C. Pollard
LLOYDS REGISTER OF SHIPPING
Mr. C. J. Beart
L.O.A.
Mr. D. A. Scharau
LOMBARD NORTH CENTRAL LTD.
Mr. A. C. Koeber
LONDON ELECTRICITY
Mr. W. J. Evans
LONDON & MANCHESTER
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Mr. A. M. Brooks

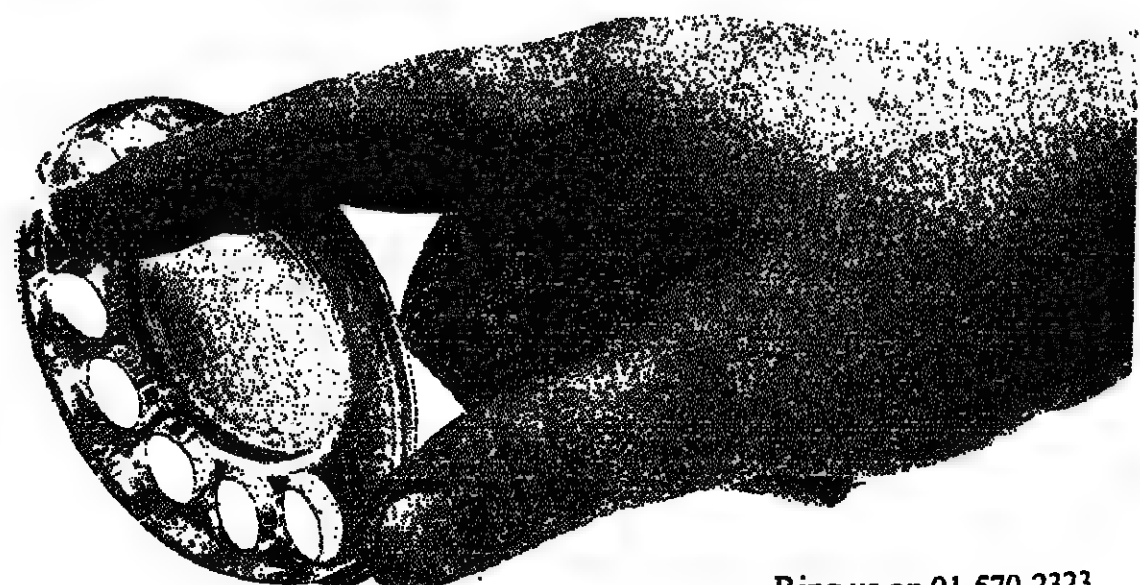
LONDON TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE
Mr. E. F. Mender
LONGMAN GROUP LIMITED
Mr. J. Williamson
LOWNES-AJAX COMPUTER
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. M. Begg
LOWNES-AJAX COMPUTER
SERVICES LTD.
Mr. A. Hart
LRC LIMITED
Mr. J. O'Brien
LUMMUS CO. LTD.
Mr. J. Garforth
LYONS COMPUTER SERVICES
LIMITED
Mr. A. G. Tupper
MACRO SELF SERVICE
WHOLESALES LTD.
Mr. W. J. Shepherd
MANN EGERTON
Mr. M. Gots
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
TRUST
Mr. D. Tomlinson
MARS GROUP SERVICES LTD.
Mr. B. Lewis
MARS GROUP SERVICES LTD.
Mr. T. Gallagher
MARTIN THE NEWSAGENT LTD.
Mr. C. Hudson
MASSEY FERGUSON
Mr. A. D. Jones
MATTHEW WRIGHTSON & CO. LTD.
Mr. J. M. Oates
MAY & BAKER LIMITED
Mr. I. V. Heath
MAY DEPARTMENT STORES
INTERNATIONAL
Mr. K. T. Taylor
MAX FACTOR & CO.
Mr. P. Pateman
MCCANN ERICKSON ADVERTISING
LTD.
Mr. P. Tunstall
MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY BOARD.
Mr. A. Crowder
MERCANTILE & GENERAL
REINSURANCE
Mr. R. Edlin
MERCEDES-BENZ (UK) LIMITED
Dr. E. Reider
MERSEY DOCKS & HARBOUR CO.
Mr. M. Anderson
MERSEYSIDE & NORTH WALES
ELECTRICITY BOARD
Mr. G. G. Barnes
M & G GROUP LIMITED.
Mr. K. F. W. Allport
MIDLAND BANK
Mr. A. Eastwood
J.H. MINET & CO. LTD.
Mr. P. Goodall
MK ELECTRIC LTD.
Mr. C. Batty
MOBI DATA SERVICES LTD.
Mr. J. Nicholls
MCNEMOTT ENGINEERING LTD.
Mr. B. R. Hyatt
MEL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
Mr. D. Verbeke
MOLINS LIMITED
Mr. E. W. Burton
MOTHERCARE
Mr. H. C. Sanderson
3M UNITED KINGDOM LTD.
Mr. K. B. Crompton
NAIRN INTERNATIONAL LTD.
Mr. J. T. Ions
NATIONAL PANASONIC (UK) LTD.
Mr. M. Furutani
N.E.C.I. CLARKE CHAPMAN & CO.
LTD.
Mr. R. J. Calk
N.E.I. PARSONS LTD.
Mr. D. W. Allen
N.E.I. REVOLVING LTD.
Mr. D. McSweeney
THE NESTLE COMPANY LIMITED
Mr. J. R. Proust
NORMAN FRIZZELL MOTOR &
GENERAL
Mr. B. Crosse
NORTHERN STAR INSURANCE CO.
Mr. D. Aitfield
NORWICH UNION INSURANCE
GROUP
Mr. P. Sharman
ORION BANK LIMITED
Mr. R. W. Koehner
OVERSEAS CONTAINERS LIMITED
Mr. E. Barber
OWNERS SERVICES LIMITED
Mr. D. Cresswell

PARKER PEN COMPANY LIMITED
Mr. R. H. Barnsley
PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Mr. B. Hedge
PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED
Mr. A. Burton
PETTY RAY GEOPHYSICAL
OPERATIONS GEOSOURCE (UK)
LTD.
Mr. L. Asher
PFIZER LIMITED
Mr. J. Lisserman
PHILIPS INDUSTRIES
Mr. A. R. Gilliland
PHILIPS PETROLEUM (UK) LTD.
Mr. J. C. English
PHOENIX ASSURANCE
Mr. K. Jackson
PHONODISC LIMITED
Mr. W. Bryant
PILKINGTON BROTHERS LTD.
Mr. A. R. Pilkington
PIRELLI LIMITED
Mr. W. Sterling
JOHN PLAYER & SONS LTD.
Mr. E. H. Hill
JOHN POLAND & CO. LIMITED
Mr. M. Taggart
POLICY SIGNING & ACCOUNTING
CENTRE LIMITED
Mr. M. J. Soddon
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
Mr. R. Gardener
PROCTOR & GAMBLE LTD.
Mr. P. Westmore
READERS DIGEST ASSOCIATION
LTD.
Mr. M. R. Thorne
REED GROUP LIMITED
Mr. J. Lewis
RECRUIT & COLMAN LTD.
Mr. A. Cullen
R.H.M. MANAGEMENT SERVICES
LIMITED
Mr. A. Gibson
ROCHE PRODUCTS LTD.
Mr. P. Ballard
ROLLS ROYCE MOTORS LTD.
Mr. J. Romy
ROUSELL LABORATORIES
Mr. R. F. Chappell
ROWNTREE MCINTOSH LTD.
Mr. D. B. Bowden
ROYAL ARSENAL CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY
Mr. J. V. Owen
THE ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL
INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Mr. J. Gould
RTZ COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.
Mr. J. V. Haley
RUMBELOWS LTD.
Mr. B. Brook
SAFEWAY FOOD STORES LTD
Mr. J. A. Wilson
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD.
Mr. R. Chandler
SANDBACH ENGINEERING
COMPANY
Mr. F. Waples
SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP LTD.
Mr. F. A. Rowe
SCANDINAVIAN BANK LTD.
Mr. M. Mehta
S.D.J.
Mr. C. Williams
SEGWICK FORBES BLAND PAYNE
Mr. A. Cuppell
SENTRY INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT LTD.
Mr. R. A. Josy
SHEFFIELD TWIST DRILL &
STEEL CO. LTD.
Mr. S. L. Elkington
SHELL CHEMICALS UK LIMITED
Mr. D. F. R. Crofton
SHELL INFORMATION &
COMPUTING SERVICES
Mr. F. Nolan
SKF (UK) LTD.
Mr. V. Smith
SONY (UK) LIMITED
Mr. W. R. Fulton
SOUTH EASTERN GAS
Mr. D. Webb
SOUTH WESTERN ELECTRICITY
BOARD
Mr. S. K. Suter
CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
Mr. S. S. Grey

STANDARD TELECOMMUNI-
CATIONS LAB.
Dr. J. Shelds
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL
Mr. G. Woodcock
STANLEY TOOLS LTD.
Mr. J. Cross
STAR COMPUTER CENTRE LTD.
Mr. D. Evans
STERLING WINTHROP GROUP LTD.
Mr. V. Underhill
A.L. STURGE (MANAGEMENT) LTD.
Mr. R. H. Moule
SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON
INSURANCE GROUP
Mr. W. W. R. Hill
SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON
INSURANCE GROUP
Mr. T. S. Nelson
SWAN HUNTER SHIPBUILDERS
Mr. H. D. Renne
TAYLOR WOODROW SERVICE LTD.
Mr. M. Stonehouse
T.L. GROUP SERVICES LTD.
Mr. J. N. Kirkwood
TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS) LTD.
Mr. L. Porter
TEXACO LIMITED
Mr. P. G. Dawson
THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES
LTD.
Mr. B. Dodd
THAMES WATER AUTHORITY —
METROPOLITAN DIV.
Mr. B. Viner
THOMAS COOK GROUP LIMITED
Mr. A. Kennedy
THOMSON TRAVEL LIMITED
Mr. R. Tomlin
TOTAL OIL GREAT BRITAIN LTD.
Mr. B. Kew
T.H.I. GROUP SERVICES LTD.
Mr. T. W. West
TREBOR LIMITED
Mr. B. L. Greenacre
TURNER & NEWALL
Mr. A. Gray
UNICHEM LIMITED
Mr. G. Monaghan
UNILEVER COMPUTER SERVICES
LTD.
Mr. J. Bateman
UNILEVER RESEARCH
LABORATORY
Mr. F. Jones
UNITED BISCUITS LTD.
Mr. D. Nicholls
UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LTD.
Mr. J. A. Longfellow
UNIVERSAL GRINDING WHEEL CO.
LTD.
Mr. R. Winter
UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON
TYNE
Professor H. Whitefield
VAUXHALL MOTORS
Mr. K. McLean
VERNON'S POOLS
Mr. K. Lefevre
VICKERS DA COSTA & CO. LTD.
Mr. K. Blisset
VICKERS SHIP BUILDING GROUP
LTD.
Mr. J. Davies
WARD & GOLDSTONE
Mr. P. Johnson
WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Mr. J. P. Hunt
WEST YORKSHIRE FOUNDRIES
Mr. R. E. Aldridge
WEST YORKSHIRE/WAKEFIELD
JOINT COMPUTER COMMITTEE
Mr. G. S. Pollard
WHEATSEAF DISTRIBUTION AND
TRADING LTD.
Mr. D. J. Pugh
HENRY WIGGIN & CO. LTD.
Mr. E. C. Aplin
WIGHAM POLAND LIMITED
Mr. M. K. Rowett
J.D. WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.
Mr. J. Martin
WILLIS FABER & DUMAS LTD
Mr. M. Tashir
WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH
COUNCIL
Mr. A. G. Warrender
WYETH LABORATORIES
Mr. S. G. Cooke
YARLEY OF LONDON
Mr. A. Williams
YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL METALS
LIMITED
Mr. D. T. Winters

National Advanced Systems (U.K.)
65 Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 3HF
Telephone 01-570 2323

 **National
Advanced Systems**



Ring us on 01-570-2323
because especially now —
you need to be better
informed.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

recasters
odds on
rling,
ge 18

Stock markets
FT Index 533.5, down 6.1
FT Gilt 69.97, down 0.09

Sterling
\$2.1690, down 365 pts
Index 98.7, down 0.8

Dollar
Index 101.5, up 0.4
DM 2.1545, up 325 pts

Gold
\$531.50, up 58

Money
3-mth sterling 12 1/4-12 1/2
3-mth Euro \$ 154-154 1/2
6-mth Euro \$ 154-154 1/2

IN BRIEF

olls-Royce ins £8m razil jets der

ansBrazil Airlines has
rmed its intention to
oll-Royce RB211-535-E4
as to power three Boeing
passenger jetliners on
nd route, a Rolls-Royce
esman said.

in order is worth almost
for the installed engines,
double this amount includ-
the spares likely to be
ht. Delivery is expected in
1985.

rt and Witney of the
ed States is to supply
ne for three other Trans-
 Boeing 757s because the
r was split between the
engine suppliers.

**countants seek
insurance switch**

ical changes in national
ace arrangements for the
employed were called for
oday by the six groups
seering accountants. They
d that contributions should
arings-related and that an
nt equivalent to the em-
ployer's contribution should
be deductible.

4m for Vanbrugh

rough Life, the unit-
d assurance subsidiary of
Prudential Corporation, last
took in £3.4m in personal
ion plans, as the self-
loyed set out to beat the
before the turn of the tax

al exports double

al exports, which have
led in the past year to 4.7
on tonnes, could rise to
than eight million tonnes
year, and may reach 15
on tonnes by 1985, Europe
diag Scandinavia is
ed to need 170 million
s of imported coal by 1990
further 100 million tonnes
e end of the century, the
nal Coal Board says.

krupcies record

shkness were going into
dation at a record rate of
1 week in the first 13 weeks
e year. This represents an
er cent increase over the
period last year. Worst hit
the building, textiles, car
engineering industries,
ding to Dun and Brad-
street's credit rating agency.

rgy saving

ot energy conservation
cs supported by the
ment could lead to
al savings of almost 2
n tonnes of oil equivalent,
about £180m.

iners' task force

task force has been set up
e civil engineering econo-
development committee to
ly specific opportunities
vestment in infrastructure,
as communications and
and sewerage schemes.

orn redundancies

orn Lighting, part of the
n EMI group, has made
120 people redundant at
an Enfield and Leicester
atories and manifold
inery department.

11 Street setback

edow Jones industrial
e closed 12.87 points
to 994.24. The S-S&P was
27. The £ was 0.58982.

Sterling plunges 3 1/2 cents to lowest close for 12 months

By Frances Williams

The pound took a battering from all sides on world foreign exchange markets yesterday, sinking in London to its lowest closing level against the dollar for a year.

Speculation on an early cut in minimum lending rate reports that the International Monetary Fund is to resume sterling lending and a strengthening dollar all contributed to the pound's tumble.

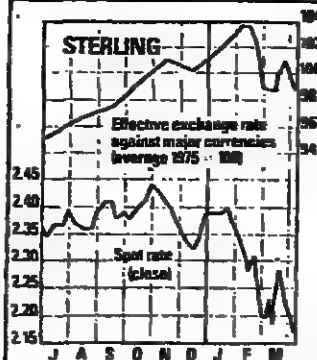
Increasing fears over Soviet intentions towards Poland and higher dollar interest rates sent the dollar soaring against all leading currencies.

The pound finished London trading at its lowest level of the day, down more than 3 1/2 cents from Friday at \$2.1690. It has not traded below \$2.17 since early March and last closed at this level at the beginning of April 1980, its low point of the year.

Sterling also lost ground to continental currencies, including the Deutsche mark. Its trade-weighted index, as calculated by the Bank of England, was down 0.8 from Friday at 98.7 (average 1975 = 100).

The pound weakened against the dollar overnight on Sunday along with other currencies in the European Monetary System. But despite Bank of England support it fell back sharply during the day ahead of today's banking figures, on speculation that these will show relatively low monetary growth in March and will thus pave the way for an early cut in minimum lending rate.

Reports at the weekend that the IMF is planning to resume lending in sterling also depressed the pound. It is feared that additional amounts of the currency sold on the foreign exchange markets could depress its value.



The dollar forged ahead steadily throughout the day. Renewed worries about political tensions in Poland encouraged investors to sell European currencies such as the Deutsche mark and to put their money into dollars, with considerable interest rate advantages.

The United States currency gained 3 1/2 pence on the Deutsche mark, its highest closing level for a month. United States interest rates rose further on Monday. The key federal funds rate, at which the banks lend each other reserves, traded at 16 per cent from 15 1/2 per cent on Friday.

These rises follow publication of the United States wholesale price index for March, which showed a 0.2 per cent increase. The American economy and hence credit demand remains buoyant. There were also indications from the Federal Reserve Board that it does not want interest rates to decline too sharply.

French motor rivals join forces in trucks deal

By Clifford Webb

Peugeot and Renault, the rival French motor groups, have agreed to collaborate in the manufacture and marketing of commercial vehicles throughout Europe.

The deal, which involves Talbot's Dodge truck and bus subsidiary at Dunstable, will be announced formally within the next two weeks. According to management and union sources on the Continent last night it will be the first in a series of deals leading to a full merger of Peugeot and Renault commercial vehicle interests.

It is understood that the French Government is making substantial finance available to persuade the traditional rivals to sink their differences and establish a single, strong French trucks group.

Peugeot had a nominal interest in

commercial vehicles until it bought Chrysler Europe two and a half years ago and acquired Chrysler's truck and van factories in Spain and Britain.

In Spain the former Barreiros Company was the leading manufacturer of trucks over 12 tonnes while Dodge United Kingdom—a much smaller company with only 2,000 employees—held about 8 per cent of the British market.

Peugeot initially wanted to talk about plans to become a leading force in commercial vehicles. These had to be hurriedly shelved last year, however, when the group ran into serious financial problems for the first time.

A Brussels-based executive of an international motor group said last night: "The real prize for Renault is the Spanish operation. Spain is still a virtually closed market to motor imports. In the United Kingdom

Renault will get the Dodge distribution network to strengthen its rather weak set-up for Renault trucks and vans."

A spokesman for Talbot United Kingdom said last night: "I cannot confirm or deny this rumour. I have no comment to make."

But Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Talbot United Kingdom, had said recently that Peugeot was looking for partnership deals on commercial vehicles. It is known that talks with Daf, Holland, which is part-owned by International Harvester of America, reached an advanced stage last autumn but collapsed suddenly.

In another move, Talbot said yesterday that it would close its assembly plant in Dublin and cease all trading in the Republic unless the Irish trade unions withdrew an embargo on Talbot imports by April 13. Redundancy notices

have been issued to the 132 employees there.

The embargo was imposed last week in retaliation for Talbot's action in making 90 workers redundant in Dublin. This came after the phasing out of Avenger assembly for export to Britain. The model will disappear altogether when the Lisswood plant closes next month.

Talbot tried to get the embargo lifted by offering to place a £17m tyre contract with Dunlop Cork which would have provided work for 90 men. It was rejected by the Irish Government but was rejected by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

Talbot said last night that it had no option but to withdraw completely because the embargo and picketing had prevented it from trading after 36 years in Ireland.

Shipbuilders and BP condemn Budget tax

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

The Government's taxation measures on oil revenues, announced in the last Budget, came in for strong criticism yesterday from shipbuilders and the British Petroleum and Petroleum Association.

After a meeting of the British Shipbuilders and Scott Lithgow, in Port Glasgow, when the first Emergency Support Vessel to be launched in the United Kingdom went into the water on time but without ceremony.

At £60m, the contract represents the most valuable order received by British Shipbuilders for a single commercial vessel, intended for day to day support of offshore oilfield operations. She will be provided with the most advanced facilities available to deal with all kinds of platform inspection, maintenance, and service requirements, with capabilities for any emergency.

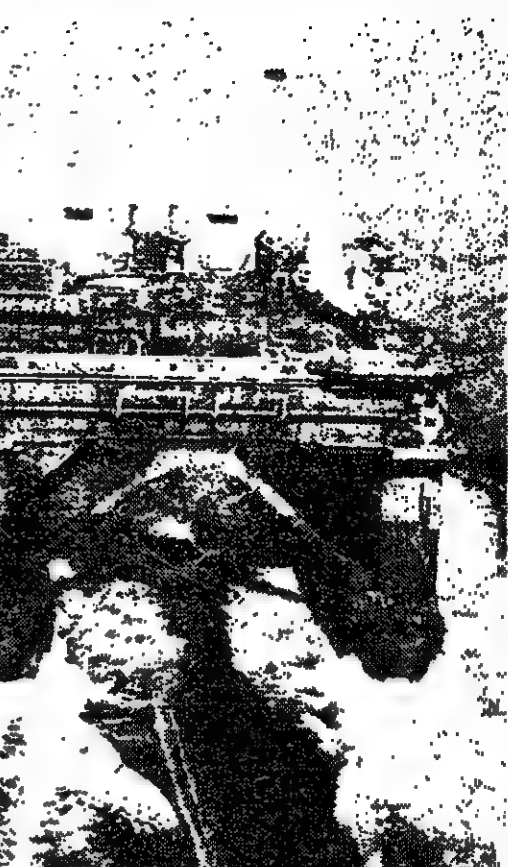
Isolair, as it will be named, will serve installations in the Forth and Tishie fields, and it will also be available for similar support in other areas off the north-west European continental shelf.

Mr Cameron Parker, chairman of British Shipbuilders off-

shore division (Scott Lithgow), said that the vessel would be owned and operated 75 per cent by BP, and 25 per cent by the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), on her delivery in September. British Petroleum had also given Scott Lithgow an order for a 109,000-tonne segregated ballast tanker valued at £35m and a heavy-duty, semi-submersible drilling rig valued at £55m.

Mr Parker said that they now viewed with a great deal of disquietude the recent changes in taxation policy by the Treasury resulting in the postponement by Occidental of the development of their Claymore 3 field with a floating production rig. This was a serious blow to the offshore division.

They had read with mounting concern statements from Shell, BNOC, and most recently from Sir David Steel, chairman of BP, that the taxation changes might lead to a slowing down of investment plans, and that depending on discussions with the Government over future taxation policies a decision by BP to shelve an offshore project could come in the next few months.



The emergency support vessel Isolair is launched at Scott Lithgow's yard in Port Glasgow.

UK owners place orders with foreign shipyards

By Our Industrial Editor

British shipyards, faced with the prospect of industrial action over planned compulsory redundancies, have less than 18 months' work, while owners have turned to foreign yards for their new ships.

Orders placed by United Kingdom shipping companies with foreign shipbuilding nations—especially South Korea and Japan—have risen to their highest level for years, totalling 1.2 million tons gross and equivalent to more than double the inflow of orders into home shipyards last year.

The latest annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, published yesterday, revealed that United Kingdom owners have more than 500,000 tons of ships on order in South Korea and 289,000 tons from Japanese yards.

Other foreign shipbuilders benefiting from the industry's orders include Brazil, Poland and Italy, and 80 per cent of the ships now on order for United Kingdom registration are bulk carriers.

Lloyd's said that last year the decline of the British shipbuilding industry had been further accentuated and it now ranked eleventh in the league table of orders.

With the inflow of orders last year amounting to 500,000 tons gross, output for the year was the lowest since 1933 and the lowest since records were kept.

"Irrespective of the factors which have contributed to a situation where United Kingdom shipyards have less than eighteen months' work, there can be no consolation whatsoever in the fact that more than 1.2 million tons gross is on order elsewhere in the world for the United Kingdom flag, the highest figure for many years," Lloyd's commented.

Although the United Kingdom industry fared less well than its main competitors, Lloyd's said that last year provided every indication that an overall improvement in the fortunes of the industry was under way with the volume of orders placed last year worldwide reaching their highest level since 1974.

Petroleum exchange off to a brisk start

By Our Commodities Correspondent

London's newest commodity market, the International Petroleum Exchange, got off to a brisk start on its first day yesterday by trading 1,779 100-tonne lots of heating oil futures.

Mr Robin Woodhead, chairman of the market, said: "It is very encouraging for a first day. He said that a promising feature of the market was the number of oil trade users."

The June contract closed at \$304.50 after opening as predicted at \$300 and reaching \$305 at one point during the day. It was the first time the number of crossed contracts, the final trade totalled about 1,200 contracts.

Dealers felt that the willingness of the oil trade to test the new contracts was especially encouraging because the Rotterdam spot market was quiet for most of the day. One trader said: "People are

much more convinced about the market now that they realise its hedging possibilities." The founders of the IPE have always argued that the market's success largely rests on oil traders and majors using it as a prices hedge.

The IPE trades futures contracts for heating oil, also known as gas oil, in lots of 100 tonnes. "The contract is close to the New York Mercantile Exchange, New York prices were active yesterday, possibly encouraged by activity in London."

Contracts can be traded up to nine months ahead of the first delivery month, which is June. Oil for delivery in January, 1982, was fetching \$335 a tonne.

Mr Woodhead expects that after the initial interest trading will taper off during the week. If a daily turnover of about 200 lots can be attained fairly regularly, he believes the market will have established itself.

IMF chief calls for tough stand against trade protectionism

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 6

Mr Jacques De Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, called yesterday for tough anti-protectionist and money policies in industrial nations.

He gave a warning at a banking conference that protectionism and currency rate manipulation were the causes of the economic problems of the 1930s and he said: "One major challenge for the fund today is to assist in averting a repetition of that disastrous period."

Mr De Larosiere said that the fund's policy analysis over the last two years had concluded that "the industrial economies must give priority to the control of inflation by constraining money demand within the limits of domestic output and the availability of sustainable external finance."

He said that the balance of payments problems of all industrial nations were increasing and that the average deficit of these countries in 1980-81 would be over 7 per cent of their gross national product, compared to a rate of 3 per cent in the early 1970s.

Providing sufficient loans to



Mr Jacques De Larosiere: IMF must help to avert a repetition of the 1930s.

these countries was a prime concern for the fund. The managing director said that difficulties in the negotiations on securing IMF quota increases meant that it would be "several years" before the fund's resources were increased by this means. But he was optimistic about borrowing from IMF member countries for Saudi Arabia's decision to lend the fund 4,000m of Special Drawing Rights this year and next.

Mr De Larosiere is seeking additional funds from other oil exporting countries and also expects to borrow at least 1,000m SDRs of shorter term financing from the central banks for the industrial countries.

The fund needs to augment its resources by between 6,000m and 7,000m SDRs and it has not ruled out the possibility of borrowing directly from the markets. This would help the fund to diversify its sources of finance as well as boost the role of the SDR in the markets.

The total loans committed by the fund to its members is 10,000m SDRs. This is more than double the average for the past six years and the final 1980 figure is likely to exceed 12,000m SDRs.

Already 31 countries have obtained large loans with tough conditions attached and the fund expects this number to rise considerably by the end of this year.

Mr De Larosiere stressed that the fund was not in the development aid business and the conditions set for its lending were to strengthen the framework for sustained long-term growth in its member countries.

Hawley Leisure in £18m merger

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Michael Ashcroft, a 36-year-old entrepreneur, is to merge his public company interests, Hawley Leisure and Provincial, formerly Provincial Landings.

Hawley, a sports goods retailer, and amusement machines company, is to make an £18.2m takeover offer in ordinary shares for Provincial.

On a pro-forma basis the merged group, of which Mr Ashcroft will be the executive chairman, would have a market value of about £40m.

The rationale of the deal, according to Mr Ashcroft, is that the new company would be engaged in the provision of services ranging from retailing and leisure to building maintenance.

After a capital reorganization of Hawley, three new Hawley shares will be offered for every five in Provincial. This represents a one-for-one share exchange prior to the capital reorganization, and values each Provincial share, at 50p, at last night's Hawley price, at 50p.

Mr Ashcroft came into the

public limelight just over three years ago when he acquired stakes in Hawley and Provincial. A series of takeover bids by both companies followed, and last year Provincial acquired a stake of just over 20 per cent in Pritchard Services, a large industrial cleaning and contracting group.

The possibility of a bid by the new Hawley group, should the deal announced yesterday go through, is not ruled out. Pritchard shares gained 3p to 166p in a dull stock market.

Financial Editor, page 19

Piety and profit hand in hand, as Hodder buys New English Library

Harold Robbins joins Enid Blyton 'stable'

Reminding the reselling of books that can no longer be sold at full prices, in a island of prosperity in a sea of publishing recession. The list of the lame brought low by slump, a strong pound, public spending cuts and high interest rates is long, and it is led by such distinguished names as Penguin and BPC. For a time, the biggest publisher of the lot, William Collins, was among that number.

But one name is absent, Hodder and Stoughton, far from shrinking before recession, is deliberately expanding into paperback to a paperback list that already Coroner, Knight (for children) and the Teach Yourself series.

The seller (for £2.4m) was the big American Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles, whose main interests are in broadcasting and newspapers. New English Library, a United Kingdom subsidiary must have seemed a sickly infant that would not grow up. Times Mirror will not miss such a tiny member of its family.

How has Hodder, a public-spirited chairman, succeeded where others are struggling to survive? Because it married

piety to profit. Matthew Hodder and Cecil Wilberforce Stoughton, founders in 1868, did well by doing good.

They set up in the City's Paternoster Row, published a series of theological works, books like *Assurance of Man*, *Natural Law* in the *Spiritual World*, and the *Expositor's Bible* (in 49 volumes). Non-religious books were also sold, but only of the "improving" kind, such as President Garfield's *From Log Cabin to White House*.

These Victorians had no trouble uniting God and Mammon. Matthew's grandson, Sir John Ernest Hodder-Williams produced a lavishly edition of Omar Khayyam. Grandfather complained of "heavenly rubbish."

But Sir Ernest replied: "It has shown a profit of £800 in the past 12 months." "You will be careful, Ernest my boy, won't you?"

"He was, and his successors were too. After Sepper and A. E. W. Mason in the twenties, their authors included Leslie Charteris, creator of the Saint in the thirties and in the forties, Captain W. E. Johns, creator of Biggles, and Enid Blyton.

They also published many books on cricket. Today they have John Le Carré, James Clavell and former MP turned best seller, Jeffrey Archer.

The New English Library brings them (among others) Harold Robbins and Irwin Shaw as well as Robert Heinlein in science fiction. The alliance of piety and profit, of brotherly love and lust, is stronger than ever.

In the language of money that Hodder knows so well, New English Library brings the group sales of around £6m. In its best years it is understood to have made modest profits, but can hardly be making them now. The price is £2.4m after elimination of New English Library borrowings.

Hodder, despite its stress on paperback which have done better than hardbacks in the slump, saw profits halved to around £70,000 in the year to March 1980 and are unlikely to be good now. Clearly its existing turnover of £19m can support more profit when the going gets better. Meanwhile it stays rosy.

Peter Wainwright

PRICE CHANGES

25	30p to 800p	Nitrogen Exploit	25p to 375p
100	10p to 250p	Ryl Bk of Exor	12p to 144p
100	10p to 250p	Rustenburg	10p to 240p
100	10p to 250p	Western Arms	10p to 310p
100	10p to 250p	Yarrow	10p to 240p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buy	sell	buy	sell
1.98	1.98	Norway Kr	12.39
35.00	32.88	Portugal Esc	128.00
33.50	79.50	South Africa Rd	2.07
2.64	2.55	Spain Pta	194.00
15.40	14.60	Sweden Kr	10.65
9.42	8.57	Switzerland Fr	4.44
11.40	10.50	USA \$	2.24
4.87	4.83	Yugoslavia Ddr	83.50
116.00	110.00		
12.10	11.50		
1.33	1.27		
2385.00	2385.00		
481.00	468.00		
5.39	5.13		

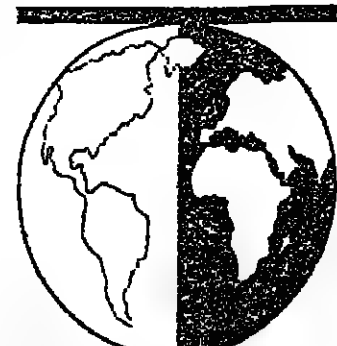
Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

PROMOTIONAL GIFTS

● Key Rings ● Paperweights
● Cuff Links ● Badges etc

Enquiries on company letter heading please for free design and quotation.

Manhattan-Windsor
STEWART ST., BIRMINGHAM B18 7AI
TEL: 021-454 6404 TELEX: 338653



Food output challenge in Latin America

Latin America will have to double its energy output over the next 10 years and produce nearly half as much again of food as it does now, if it is to meet the challenge of its increasing population, the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, Mr Antonio Ortiz Mena, said in Madrid yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the 22nd annual meeting of the bank's board of governors, Mr Ortiz Mena said that Latin America would need financial help from industrialized countries outside the region.

"The magnitude of the financial needs of the region and of the risks facing Latin America, particularly in the energy sector, are well beyond the capability of existing mechanisms for generating and transferring financial and technical resources," he said.

The annual meeting was the first held outside the western hemisphere since the bank was founded in 1959.

Mr Ortiz Mena said that in each year of this decade nearly 3.7 million new workers would enter the Latin American labour market. Unemployment rates would range from 35 to 50 per cent in many countries. "The fundamental challenge in the social field today is to create new job opportunities," he said.

Iran trucks plant

Japan's Nissan Motor Co and Toyota Motor Co plan to start assembling small trucks in Iran after the lifting in January of economic sanctions against Iran.

Oil search rethink

Because of the increasing cost of searching for oil, Australia may reexamine its policy on foreign participation, Mr Al Grievett, vice president of Conoco Incorporated Petroleum Exploration, said. At present, the government requires companies in this sector to be at least 50 per cent Australian-controlled.

Krupp plant for Egypt

A United States subsidiary of Fried Krupp, the West German steel and heavy industrial group, is to construct a cement plant in Egypt worth more than 200m Deutschmarks (42.7m).

The Polysius Corporation of America, a subsidiary of Krupp Polysius, a heavy installations company belonging to the Krupp group, received the order from the Suez Cement Company.

China assures Japan

China has assured a visiting Japanese mission, representing five large companies, that it will take delivery of plant ordered from Japan, rescinding its earlier decision to cancel orders under its suspension of modernisation projects.

Mr Masao Sakurai, leader of the mission said that China would now live up to its contracts with Japanese firms and take delivery of plant already ordered.

W German steel output

West German crude steel production in March rose 12.1 per cent to 3.83 million tons, according to preliminary figures released by the Federal Statistics Office. Crude steel production in the first quarter of 1981 stood at 10.43 million tons, off 10.1 per cent from the first quarter figure of the year earlier.

Far East oil find

China and Japan have struck oil in the southern part of Bohai Bay, the Japan-China Oil Development Corporation said. The company said it discovered promising oil reserves in the first test drilling in an area about 190km off Tientsin.

Canadian car imports

The Canadian wing of the United Auto Workers union wants Canada to halve Japanese car imports by applying a quota and shelving planned cuts in car import tariffs.

French prices rise

France's retail prices rose 1 per cent in March to give a year on year gain of 15.8 per cent, according to figures from the Confederation Generale du Travail.

'Optimistic' consumers

American consumers are more optimistic about future business and employment prospects, a survey showed yesterday. But it found that consumers remain generally unimpressed with business conditions.

Chile sells up

Chile will return eight state-owned companies to private ownership this year, either fully or partly, in line with its policy of scrapping government monopolies and restrictions to private enterprise.

Joint Gulf industry

Saudi Arabia and Qatar have started joint projects to develop their petrochemical and iron and steel industries.

Miscalculation of sterling value could jeopardize inflation strategy

Forecasters at odds on the pound

The extreme volatility of world foreign exchange markets in recent weeks—with yesterday's reaction to monetary action over Poland the latest example—clearly illustrates the difficulties of trying to predict what is going to happen to exchange rates in the future.

In the past couple of months the most extraordinary forecasts for the value of the pound over the next two years or so have been published, some of which are shown in the table. Yet, what happens to sterling is of critical importance to the future of British industry and to the Government's economic strategy.

After the battering many businesses have received from the 25 per cent rise in sterling over the past two years, industry will be hoping for a lower exchange rate to improve competitiveness and profitability.

The Government, while publicly acknowledging that sterling is uncomfortably high for industry, will be anxious to avoid a precipitous decline in the exchange rate which would put up prices and place its counter-inflation strategy at risk.

Neither side will derive much comfort from the knowledge that two of the most highly respected forecasting organizations in the country are predicting substantial and diametrically opposed movements in sterling over the next two years.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, sees the effective exchange rate rising by over 14 per cent between 1980 and 1982, with beneficial effects on the inflation rate. But the Centre for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School predicts a fall of more than 9 per cent over the same period.

The Treasury, in its forecast accompanying the Budget, assumes the exchange

FORECASTS FOR EFFECTIVE STERLING EXCHANGE RATE

	Percentage change on 1980 on 1981 on 1982	1981	1982
National Institute of Economic and Social Research	+8.9	+4.8	+14.3
Laing & Cruickshank Economist	+8.3	-0.4	+7.9
Intelligence Unit Treasury	+3.3	0	+3.3
Liverpool Research Group	-2.3	+1.4	-0.9
Henley Centre for Forecasting	+3.7	-4.5	-1.0
Confederation of British Industry	+2.4	-4.1	-1.8
Maxwell Stamp	+1.5	-6.7	-5.3
Forax	0	-7.1	-7.1
Phillips & Drew	0	-7.2	-7.2
London Business School	+2.5	-11.7	-9.3

rate to remain unchanged (from an unspecified level) over the next 18 months.

Getting the future value of sterling wrong can make a substantial difference to forecasts for output, trade, company profits and inflation.

Cambridge Econometrics, the commercial arm of the University of Cambridge Growth Project (not to be confused with Mr Wynne Godley's Cambridge Economic Policy Group), recently estimated that over three years a 10 per cent drop in the value of the pound would boost output by 3 per cent (mainly through its effects in boosting exports), save 400,000 jobs and swell company profits by £2,000m. A devaluation of this order might also add 3 to 4 percentage points to the Retail Price Index.

Relative inflation rates and competitive ness, international interest rate differentials and countries' balance of payments positions have all been advanced at varying times as the principal explanations of currency movements. On all these counts the pound might be expected to fall in the coming year or so.

But Britain's self-sufficiency in oil means that the pound is likely to benefit from increases in oil prices. Mr John Kay, of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, said recently that oil had already pushed up the pound's value by some 30 per cent. The theme of his address was that the pound's value by some 30 per cent. Some economists—termed international monetarists—who include the London Business School's Centre for Economic Forecasting and Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser, believe that the exchange rate reacts to the tightness or laxness of monetary policy and this too is taken into account in a number of forecasts.

The recent track record of exchange rate forecasts has nevertheless been pretty dismal. They are just not very good at predicting market behaviour which depends crucially on expectations and sentiment, and on political as well as economic events. None of the leading forecasters, the Treasury, included, foresaw the huge rise in the pound over the past two years.

It is little wonder that ministers and officials in the Treasury and Bank of England are looking with increasing interest at the relative stability seemingly offered by membership of the European Monetary System.

Fixing the exchange rate, whatever its other consequences, would at least remove a worrying source of uncertainty for those who have to take decisions about our economic future.

Frances Williams

Chemical industry seeks change in policies to avert 'disaster'

By Peter Hill

Britain's chemical industry leaders yesterday urged the Government to change its policies and save the industry from a "disastrous" short-term future.

Chemical companies, which have shed more than 20,000 jobs over the past 12 months and said that thousands more were threatened this year, stressed that unless radical short-term changes were made, the industry would be unable to grasp future opportunities.

The warning comes in a detailed survey from the Chemical Industry Economic Development Committee (Little Noddy) issued by its chairman, Lord Allen of Hallfield.

The industry, which claims to be the country's most suc-

cessful with growth prospects, and to be the largest single contributor to the balance of payments, was unable to cope alone, according to this survey.

Factors cited by the tripartite committee for the industry's present malaise included "grave problems" of uncompetitive costs resulting from the high value of sterling, the slump in the home market, expensive energy and reduced cash flow.

In what amounted to one of the toughest demands for the Government to modify its economic policies, the survey said that ministers should recognize the strength of the chemical industry and its long-term potential.

Action was necessary to re-

duce the energy cost disadvantages of United Kingdom chemical companies and improve their international competitiveness by ensuring that gas prices to the industry were no higher than those applying generally in the EEC. Factors cited for large electricity consumers operating at high load factor should be reviewed, and the 28-per-cent tax on heavy fuel oil should be removed, the committee said.

It urged the Government to maintain its pressure on the United States Administration for early deregulation of natural gas prices, and stated that natural gas used as a feed stock by United Kingdom chemical companies should be internationally priced.

Chemicals, Contraction or Growth, NEDO Books.

Engineering 'starved' of orders

By Edward Townsend

The plight of Britain's engineering industries has been confirmed in the latest government statistics which show that factories are being starved of orders and that the industry is declining home sales and exports.

At the end of 1980, total sales by the engineering industries were down by 3 per cent on 1979 while the volume of orders on hand dropped by 12 per cent.

A recent report, published by the Engineering Employers' Federation, forecast that, for the mechanical engineering sector, export orders would continue to decline in 1981 after last year's drop of 18 per cent and that a modest upturn in business would not occur until 1982.

price cuts on a range of packaged groceries the price of meat is to be cut by 10 per cent.

Tesco, among those multiples which has moved increasingly into fresh food, has already indicated that in its view the period of deep discounting as a key tool in trading is nearing its end. The company will shortly announce a new sales campaign to succeed that of Operation Cheek.

Store profits, probably down nearly 10 per cent last year, are unlikely to be better than maintained this year in the overall retail sector, forecast Phillips & Drew. But there could be strong profits growth next year.

Little hope for improvement in retail sales

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Two new analyses of likely retail trade performance this year—one from the Retail Consortium—continue to take a gloomy view of overall prospects for this year, but a modest profits growth in food retailing is thought possible.

Widening of gross margins in food retailing, mainly arising from the development by so many multiples of their fresh food ranges, is forecast by Phillips & Drew, the London brokers, in their latest retail commentary.

The Phillips & Drew argument has become a familiar one with the trade but it is not necessarily decisive. Given the commitment of the multiples to expensive store building programmes, mostly of super-

stores, the sector can hardly afford a new price war, Phillips & Drew say.

In 1982, after a "modest" widening of gross margins this year, the stores sector could be expected to widen such margins further. This would seem necessary given the substantial erosion of net margins in the past three years, the brokers say.

Widened gross margins this year arising from the bigger switch to fresh foods, has also been looked for in the trade. Gross margins on fresh food are often more than double those in packaged groceries and alcoholic drinks, which produce 10 per cent or less gross margins, according to one of the big multiples.

The Retail Consortium, in its

latest report, states: "Retailers will not fare well in 1981. The competition for limited consumer spending will be intense at a time when costs are continuing to rise. Profitability will suffer."

The question being asked in the trade is how long such margins can last now that so many multiples are increasing their commitment to fresh foods.

Delicatessen and fresh fruit and vegetables can produce gross margins of up to 25 per cent compared with 18 per cent and 12 per cent from frozen foods and dairy products respectively. But fresh fish can produce gross margins of about 30 per cent.

Mainstays, the superstores division recently launched by BAT Industries, has already announced that as well as making

within three years. A federation with other organizations is planned.

A second Micro Workshop is to be set up in Manchester later this year, and others are expected to follow. The systems of prices of the systems demonstrated at the London workshop (11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1PU, telephone 01-353 0013) is from the production £1,500 to about £10,000.

Classifying leather

A microprocessor-based system for measuring and classifying leather hides at the "wet tanned" stage of processing has been developed by Edward Wilson & Sons, Liverpool-based suppliers of leather processing equipment. Known as Photoscan, the system automatically measures the area and thickness of the hides and, in conjunction with an assessment of quality which is assessed mainly via an operator's keyboard, enables them to be classified into batches.

At the heart of the system is a Texas Instruments microprocessor using a bubble memory to store the production control data. Software was developed by Triad Computing Systems, London, under contract to Wilsons; a prototype system in 1979 was followed by an improved version last year. Installations for customers in the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom have already been completed.

Design deal

Allied International Designers, the design and market research group, has acquired 90 per cent of the share capital of Dalton Viewing and Whitley (DVW), a technical consultancy which has designed a variety of microcomputer-based products.

These products have included industrial control equipment, machine tools and consumer goods including television games and electronic toys. Mr David Viewing, DVW managing director, claimed yesterday that "electronic systems designed by our seven designers accounted for almost half the microprocessors used in products manufactured in Britain last year."

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Archbishop's attack on the City's role

From Mr Peter H. G. Cadbury

Sir, I believe I am not alone in being astonished by the general nature of the Archbishop of York's attack on the City of London, and those who work in it, contained in his Lenten address broadcast last Sunday. The theme of his address was the Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal", and his message was that, in this context, the activities of those who work in the City can be equated with the Great Train Robbers, both being equally guilty of stealing, but whereas the Train Robbers received long jail sentences, the Archbishop implied that City workers receive honours and respect from the community for their dishonest acts. What categorized the Archbishop's attack, however, was that he did not single out for censure those who committed white collar crimes such as insider dealing, but instead he chose to make a general attack on the City's legitimate activities.

To the Archbishop, the City appears to exist just to manipulate money markets and to make takeover bids for the benefit of the employees of City organizations. In fact, the chief beneficiaries from takeovers are, of course, the shareholders of public companies, who to an increasing extent are institutions such as the Church Commissioners and the Central Board of Finance. The Archbishop clearly does not appreciate that, like any other professional adviser, those who advise on takeovers are normally paid a straight salary in no way linked to the outcome of a particular transaction, and any other benefits they receive probably fall far short of the

perks given to Archbishops. The City is also not just about takeovers and money markets. An increasing role for the City is, for example, working with third world countries to raise finance and advise on projects designed to improve the economies of developing countries. Admittedly, such work is rarely conducted for charitable purposes, but if the result is a project which will provide employment and a higher standard of living to the people of a poor country, as well as assisting its balance of payments, then surely this is at least as effective as preaching about the third world from the security of a cathedral pulpit.

A major reason why the City stands pre-eminent in the financial world, at present, stems from the impartiality of the advice and the high standard of business ethics for which the City can justifiably be proud. Of course, there will always be people who fall short of these standards, just as even a few clergymen may also prove wanting. However, if the Church of England wishes to cast out as thieves all who work in the City, then it is comforting to know that there are other Christian sects, such as the Quakers, who will welcome them, and who can demonstrate that business life and Christian ethics can still coexist. Unlike the Archbishop, they, at least, do still believe that to strive after high moral standards in business or commercial life is worthy and a Christian ideal.

Yours faithfully,
P. H. G. CADBURY,
9 Selwood Terrace,
London, SW7.
April 1.

Incentives for industrial cooperatives

From Mr John Derrick

Sir, Mr John Hands is surely right in arguing that industrial cooperatives should be encouraged; so why does the Chancellor discriminate against them and discourage them from ploughing back as high a proportion of earnings as the companies with which they

because the return paid on cooperative shares is limited so that they do not appreciate in value it therefore follows that industrial cooperatives have no incentive to identify themselves with the enterprise for which they work and which they also own.

Such naivety is incredible. In fact, of course, the worker has a much greater incentive to identify himself with the enterprise for which he works in an industrial cooperative than in any employee shareholding scheme. He owns the enterprise and shares in its fortunes in proportion to work contributed.

The Mondragon cooperatives have shown how workers' participation in the growth of assets can encourage high investment; but the British Government chooses to discriminate against industrial cooperatives and penalize the workers' own enterprises by effectively excluding them from the 1978 concession with regard to tax liability when shares are issued to workers. Mr Rees should state the way in which industrial cooperatives are taxed in France. The Mondragon cooperatives have suggested that the same kind of arrangements should apply throughout the EEC.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL DERRICK,
30 Wandsworth Bridge Road,
London, SW6.
April 3.

When a company ploughs back its earnings it can issue bonus shares to its shareholders without tax liability at the time and they can then use the growth of assets. Since 1978 it can also issue bonus shares to its workers free of tax—up to £500 worth a year in 1978 with the limit increased to £1,000 in 1980. The members of an industrial cooperative are both its shareholders and its workers; but if an industrial cooperative issues bonus shares to its worker members they are liable to tax at their full personal rate. This kind of discrimination against industrial cooperatives is Government claims that it tries to avoid doing this.

Mr Nigel Lawson claimed on July 3 last that the 1978 tax concession with regard to the issue of shares to workers could apply to industrial cooperatives; but some minor changes are needed in the 1978 Finance Act if it is to apply. The Treasury appears unwilling to make these adjustments in spite of a request from the Co-operative Development Agency.

Mr Peter Rees in his innocence appears to imagine that

There is a nice irony choice of Talbot for the company's United Kingdom headquarters. Brought up on the estate of the Earl of Talbot, a large English army was destroyed. It was the battle in the Hundred War when, apart from hold in Calais, the E were finally driven of France. The name of the defeated commander, killed in the action?—Sir Talbot.

PETER WARD,

Trilo,
South Road,
Surrey RH9 8LE.
April 1.

Radioactivity of coal fires

From Dr S. J. Peartless

Sir, One important fact re the generally discussed energy policy now before seems not yet to be known and even less appreciated. I refer to radioactivity released from coal fires. Coal contains small quantities of uranium and thorium together with their "daughter" products. Although the proportion these substances are as small as, because of enormous quantities of coal consumed by a power station, the absolute quantities of activity released to the atmosphere are significant. The actual amount depends on source of the coal and efficacy of the equipment to clean the discharge.

Before any large increase in coal-burning is undertaken this country, it would surely be wise to carry out similar calculations for British coal-exhaust-treatment plants. These radioactive discharges are, of course, in addition to the very large quantities of chemical pollutants discharged by coal-fired stations. Most of our readers will still remember the atmospheric pollution of pre-nuclear days. Coal has been improving in this respect at least, but large long-term increases in burning would be a serious movement. Coal surely has an important place in our future energy economy, but as a nuclear feedstock and particularly as a basis for liquid production, rather than as a source of energy input to the power stations, even modern coal-burning power stations.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. PEARTLESS,
Mechanical Engineering Department,
Imperial College of Science,
Technology and Medicine,
Exhibition Road,
London SW7 2BX.
March 31, 1981.

Funds for biotechnology

From Dr M. W. Fowler

Sir, The Government have just published a White Paper on biotechnology (notable in its use of large amounts of biomass rather than for any positive contribution it makes suggesting that industry in the United Kingdom should provide resources for the development of this science in this country. I was therefore glad to read in The Sunday Times of March 29 that Grand Metropolitan Hotels had made a contribution of £4.4m to the coffers of Biogen, a Swiss based research organization. While I have a great respect for the scientists and the Institute Director, I am a little disappointed that the United Kingdom active in various areas of biotechnology who could have made excellent use

of such investment and have probably produced an earlier return through commercialization. Half the figure put up by Grand Metropolitan would have set up most of the big university biotechnology operations in this country for the next ten years.

So much for the Government asking United Kingdom industry to invest in developing science in their own country. The cynical logic is that those of us with large contract research operations in the United Kingdom universities should decamp to Geneva or Zurich, and apply to United Kingdom companies from there. Yours in great sadness,
M. W. FOWLER,
Institute Director, Wolfson Institute of Biotechnology,
University of Sheffield.

The challenge of selling

From Mr E. H. White

Sir, I recently suffered similar experiences to those of Mr James Pilditch (April 3).

I was in the market for a new car in the middle of February and called at the showrooms of the two principal franchise holders for a large British manufacturer. In both cases, I had to hang about looking at models on display for some ten or so minutes before I was approached by a member of staff. I described my requirements as to model, colour, etc.

Both salesmen (so-called) told me that they could not offer delivery in less than four months. I indicated that I required the car now. No effort was made by either man to interest me in anything else from a very wide range or to see if any other dealer in the country had what I wanted in stock. It seems that generally, these motor car salesmen are merely order-takers.

In contrast, I walked the few yards to the used car department of the second dealer. Here, the young man who attended to me could not have been more helpful. He

obviously intended to sell me a car if he could and he did. I spent some three thousand pounds less than I had intended and came away with a very nice car, a different model, but well satisfied with the deal I had been able to do.

Before my retirement, I was frequently involved in selling in the wholesale fruit and vegetable trade. Any potential customer was a challenge. He might give the impression that what I was offering did not interest him, but he simply had to go in my sales book. If he did not then I was falling down on the job and not doing my best for my employer. Incidentally, I was not paid on a commission basis.

Mr Pilditch's last paragraph sums it all up. It is not all unions and restrictive practices that have brought us to our present sorry state. What we need is more people doing the job for which they are paid and doing

Yours faithfully,
E. H. WHITE,
72 Orchard Hill,
Little Billing,
Northampton NN3 4AG.
April 3.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

As sterling begins to falter...

Concern over the Polish situation partly dented the movement of European funds to the dollar yesterday. But it was not the only reason. Dollar interest rates were again, and last Friday's disappointing United States wholesale price figures will support the view that interest rates may solidify around present levels for the moment.

Meanwhile, sterling's weakness, at the moment is not simply a reflection of a weaker pound. The pound's fall against other major currencies too as speculation spread that March banking figures due in April could justify an early reduction in the Bank of England's base rate.

Whether that will prove the case will be clear this afternoon but in the domestic market at least there is a wide range of views as to what the Bank of England will do to say about the indicated growth of 1.5 per cent in March. They vary from a fall of 1 per cent to a rise of 1½ per cent.

In outcome towards either end of that range could have a significant impact on the gilt-edged market. The market, as I noted yesterday, is not quite sure where it is going at the moment and the March wholesale price figures will not have helped to make up its mind.

Highland Distilleries

Post-Budget ingovern

The Famous Grouse brand has been able to prevent profits tumbling earthwards at Highland Distilleries. The industry has been sent reeling under the effects of recession and customer destocking.

After a year of losses, Highland Distilleries' profits are down almost a fifth (£2.46m) while an 8 per cent fall in the interest level after a 16 per cent sales rise shows what has happened to the industry.

At home, at least, The Famous Grouse distilleries to reverse the industry trend. Profits have increased by a tenth; market share in England has risen by perhaps two points to 8 per cent. But exports fell 20 per cent although there has been a 7 per cent increase in the first three months of the calendar year which suggests an end to the United States destocking phase.

At Highland there has been particularly hard by a slump in sales of new fillings and are malts reflecting action by the big distillers to minimize stock financing in the face of a possible slump in demand this year of as much as 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, in the eerie silence in the distilling trade following the 60p-a-bottle price increase, Highland reports its distilleries are operating at just over 50 per cent of capacity. Prospects that could revive as retailers' pre-Budget stocks are off.

Meanwhile, meanwhile, remains fairly so-called, although interest charges have risen to £584,000 at the six months stage capital spending dropped by two-thirds during the period.

Profits this year could reach £5m against £2m and the shares, having underperformed the market by almost 50 per cent since the Hiram Walker bid for the group blocked last year, now seem to be rising. Down 1p to 96p yesterday they are a likely p/e ratio of around 13 rising from 25 on a full-tax basis and yield per cent assuming the final payment, the interim, is only maintained.

However, there must be hope that by the end of this year Highland will have sufficient recovery in the industry to increase dividend which was 1½ times covered by year's earnings on a current cost basis.

dent Television

Nothing can be certain

But the Independent Broadcasting Authority have been at each other's throats since the group was ordered to give control of its two franchise areas, Yorkshire and Tyne Tees, when the new acts were allocated at the end of last year.

A delay suggested that there are still problems over the two contracts and the Independent's assertions in its latest report that it has arrived at proposals should enable it to meet the IBA's line this week, shareholders should not be misled. The Independent's arguments, particularly over the financial viability of the franchise, have forced the IBA to see the light of its ways.

Business Diary: Was marriage ever out of fashion?

As to me as if Lord MacArthur, the Lord Chamberlain, is to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory over this business of preventing British manufacturers from exporting Prince Charles and Di.

MacArthur, the director of the British Textile Confederation, which represents manufacturers and unions, is to write to the Lord Chamberlain today showing original manufacturers are selling textiles in London wearing the royal photo and insignia.

Arthur wrote complaining that MacArthur last week after excluding British textile from a relaxation of the copyright rules to allow makers of souvenirs to commemorate the wedding.

Chamberlain, I heard, said to the confederation saying that though it is within the rules, the ban on the use of royal photo and insignia stays so the textiles industry is not.

At stake are jobs and millions of pounds in revenue for a hard-pressed domestic industry. The demand from the public, MacArthur is saying, is for patriotic, rather than sexy, motifs on T-shirts, sweaters, handkerchiefs and so on. Sounds ghastly to me, but business is business.

But the Lord Chamberlain is not a man of business. Chamberlain since 1971, he is a retired Scots Guards major, former Chief Scout and convener of the Standing Committee of Scottish Chiefs. He is also a do-gooder of an Andean scale, but on this occasion he is not doing the British textile industry any favours.

George Richardson, the chief executive of Oxford University Press, has an embarrassing row on his hands after the delegates

turned down a don's commissioned manuscript. The don is Anthony Mockler, a research fellow at St Antony's and the work is *Haile Selassie's Wars*, an abridged translation from a longer work by Mockler published in Italy.

The furious Mockler has now advertised in *The Spectator* asking other authors who had their contracts "dishonoured" or "infringed" by OUP to get in touch with him. He was not available for comment last night.

Like many publishers now, OUP is cutting down on titles published for commercial reasons, so other disaffected don might rally to his standard.

OUP said last night that Mockler's book was rejected because "the treatment of the subject was unsuccessful academically".

Read Executive, the employment agency, was mindful of the requirements of the press even when announcing a fall in profits of £2.9m to £249,000. They sent us a suitably gloom picture of the chairman Alec Reed (left) so that the news would not contrast too sharply with the happy one sent to us before (right). The company were clearly thinking ahead at the photographic session in 1977, when apparently both photographs were taken. (Report, page 20.)

The Association of Independent Radio Contractors, the trade association of commercial radio stations, has a new chief in Bill Coppen-Gardner, a man without radio experience.

Coppen-Gardner is moving over from the brewers Courage, where he carried the title of retail trade coordinator, managed houses. He replaces one of the AIRC's founding fathers, Tony Stoller, who quit the stormy post to manage his own station, Radio 210 at Reading.

According to some reports, the mild-mannered Stoller left disillusioned by the creative tension, not to say turmoil, between individual station members of the AIRC. Donald Brooks, managing director of Radio Orwell in Sheffield and one of those responsible for Coppen-Gardner's appointment, believes otherwise, however.

I know the statements you're talking about and they were heavily over-stated. Tony Stoller himself certainly disagrees with a lot that has been written. If you take any trade association you are going to get a lot of people who disagree all the time.

Coppen-Gardner has no radio experience. He is an administrator, organization planner and personnel executive. Brooks says: "We had a lot of applicants, but I wouldn't say it was an easy job to fill. We're quite convinced now we've got the right man."

Underwise: the most unusual complaint received by John Beighton, chief inspector of the Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate, in 1979 was from "a resident" who claimed that the udders of one of his goats had turned black because of fluoride poisoning. The Min of Ag found nothing and the goat got better of its own accord.

Ross Davies

Patrick Minford

A dangerous and dishonest game

364 blasts at Major's Government

University economists join in rejecting Thatcher monetarism

BRITAIN'S RECESSION

Stuck in slump?

Last week a group of prominent economists published an attack on the Government's strategy. In this article a leading monetarist argues that the critics are wrong

or even greater within the ranks of "monetarists" than between them and "Keynesians". But the economists who have developed this general line of thinking include as many Keynesians as monetarists. Indeed, the mechanism is named after a Keynesian, A. W. Phillips, who taught at the London School of Economics in the fifties.

Yet part (A) of the statement by the 364, on which the other parts are essentially based, explicitly rejects this mechanism in stating that "deflationary demand" will not "bring inflation permanently under control" and thereby induce "an automatic recovery in output and employment". For, of course, that is precisely what the same mechanism asserts when the process of deficit and money creation is put into reverse, as the present Government is doing.

Charity dictates that we interpret this rejection by 364 economists as an unintentional lapse; otherwise it would make nonsense of their professional work.

To carry out this reversal of the inflationary process, to break the inflationary psychology, political courage and determination of a high order are necessary because of the short-term pressures that are generated—the strong vested interests on the expenditure side, the unpopularity of higher taxes, the temporary misery of the initial recession. At a certain point in the process the siren voices murmuring easy options can become irresistible; the minds of Ministers, untrained in economics, can hardly be blamed for being easily seduced. But hard-headed professionals require our most severe censure if they back such nonsense.

One such suggestion is that instead of reducing inflation we should stabilize it at its existing level and "live with it". Yet recent studies have

come up with very large costs for this option (e.g. Feldstein in 1975 for the United States, C. W. Hilliard and myself in 1978 for the United Kingdom), costs which appear to be far higher than any transitional loss of output that could be involved in eliminating inflation.

The more popular easy options are reflation to increase output, with incomes policy to prevent inflation, a view usually backed by the glib assertion that the economy suffers from widespread "market failure". This is the route both of some clever general equilibrium theorists and of others who are utterly ignorant of modern macroeconomics. But a convincing theoretical account of an economy which would respond as hoped to these policies has yet to be constructed.

The evidence is brutal. Incomes policies have broken down repeatedly since 1960, leaving no trace on the inflation rate. Reflation has been followed by inflation and output has continued to rise slowly, with the massive extra demand (e.g. real disposal incomes rose by more than 7 per cent per annum from 1977 to 1979) going into imports.

The effects of counter-inflationary policies have been superimposed on the adjustment to North Sea oil and world recession of broadly the severity of 1974-75. The strains on particular companies and industries in the international sector have been intense. But there is no evidence that those with sound long-term prospects are going to the wall. Instead, we have seen rationalization, the reduction of overmanning and a sharp reduction in wage settlements. Indeed, the stock market is now increasing the capitalization of even the hardest hit sectors.

In the short run, this process worsens unemployment. But, in the long run, unemployment by general agreement can only be eliminated by this and other improvements in competitiveness. Bitter experience has confirmed what monetary theory predicts—that devaluation and incomes policies are incapable of raising competitiveness for more than a brief period. It is likely, however, that union power, high labour taxes and social security benefits and a heavily controlled housing market help to create serious unemployment and lower competitiveness.

Economic analysis can help to identify solutions. But the economist who downs tools to sign petitions for apparently political ends is playing a dangerous and dishonest game, even with 365 others.

The author is Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool.

German newspapers try to break the TV monopoly

Bonn

The fight is on to introduce a full-blooded system of commercial television in West Germany, where at present BBC-style public corporations have a broadcasting monopoly.

At the end of February the German newspaper publishers' association agreed to join a new European commercial station, to be based in Luxembourg, which plans to start transmitting programmes via its own satellite system in the middle of 1985.

Within a few weeks the association announced that the required capital had been promised.

The prospects of acquiring a licence to print money are attractive in Germany, too.

The new company is being formed by the private Luxembourg radio and television concern, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion (CLT), better known as RTL, Radio Télé Luxembourg. Mr Gustave Graess, RTL's general director, said the newspaper publishers' 20 per cent stake and the separately organized magazine proprietors a 10 per cent share in three satellite television channels—one for France and South Belgium, another for The Netherlands and North Belgium and the third for West Germany. Germany's 30 per cent share is costing DM120m (about £22.5m).

Since 1929 RTL has had the right to use, or to rent out, all the channels and frequencies allocated to Luxembourg by international agreements. It does not charge fees, but its work for television transmissions. In 1979 it had a turnover of about DM370m and made a profit of DM57m (£12.1m). It runs five radio programmes for France and Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg, as well as

lands and Luxembourg, as well as a television programme that can be seen not only in Luxembourg but also in northern France and a large part of Belgium. Overall, RTL caters for 25 million regular listeners and viewers.

But recently the shareholders, most of whom are French or Belgian, have not been spoiled by large dividends. In 1979 a total of DM1.35m (about £240,000) was distributed. Clearly, RTL has been saving up for its ambitious satellite TV project. The total capital requirements of the new company are put at DM400m.

The technology of satellite television has made enormous advances in recent years. Under existing arrangements some 5,000 transmitters are needed to supply West German households with television. A single satellite, however, can beam television not only to the whole of West Germany, but to an area from the Atlantic to Berlin and from the Alps to southern Sweden. Moreover, the costs are much lower than for conventional transmission—some experts say only a tenth. A special aerial is required to receive satellite television, though, and it is expected that this will cost about DM1,000 (£212).

The newspaper publishers are confident that in the longer term this cost, which will undoubtedly be a deterrent to many people, can be avoided. It is expected that despite the objections of the Federal Government, West Germany will one day have a full cable network for television transmissions. In that event, a single large aerial would enable a sizable town to receive television by satellite. The possibility made the offer from RTL all the more tempting.

Satellite television, already well established in the United States, would be a novelty in Europe. But it is not only RTL which is busily preparing to introduce it here. A company known as Atlant AG has been formed with British participation in Switzerland with the aim of transmitting satellite programmes in German, French and Italian beginning in 1983 or 1984. There is also a German-Italian agreement to launch a television satellite at the end of 1983. This would enable one of Germany's main networks—Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen—to open a new channel.

What is in the RTL deal for the German newspaper and magazine publishers? It has been agreed that RTL satellite programmes for Germany should limit their advertising time to a single 20-minute period each day. This is in line with the present dosage of advertising administered by each of the two main channels in Germany. It sounds modest; there is no advertising on German television after 8 pm—but it is very lucrative. Advertising revenue accounts for half the income of the Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen.

For years the newspaper proprietors, faced with constantly rising costs, which have led to newspaper closures and an undesirable degree of concentration, have been bemoaning the loss of advertising to the radio and television corporations.

The plan is being heavily contested by the Social Democratic party, the senior partner in the Federal Government, and is heartily disliked by the Chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt. The Chancellor is already dismayed by the amount of time the average German citizen spends in front of the television set and once caused a stir by suggesting that people should refrain from viewing at least one day a week. Now he sees a danger of a restless free-for-all and would certainly not welcome a television channel over which the establishment had no control.

The newspaper proprietors argue that Germany is obliged by international agreement to permit the free flow of information across frontiers and that to reject this principle would be playing the Soviet Union's game. The Chancellor has hinted, however, that the realization of the Luxembourg scheme will take longer than either the publishers or RTL think.

It is pointed out in Bonn that it is up to the Federal Government to grant the frequencies for radio and television. But it is difficult to see how in the long run the tide can be stemmed. A year ago the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* prophesied that one day Germany would have a choice of 60 television programmes. It looks as if that day has come a step closer.

James Hutchinson

One of the world's most exclusive hotels.

Ireland's leading hotel overlooks the earliest and largest of Dublin's great squares: St. Stephen's Green. The scene of the drafting of the Constitution of the Irish Free State in 1922, the Shelbourne has many historic associations; Thackeray and George Moore were among its visitors.

Its elegant Victorian character and style are combined with all modern services and every comfort: there are over 170 rooms and 19 suites, and a spacious modern ballroom.

The restaurant, Saddle Room and Coffee Shop provide food of award-winning quality. The newly opened Horseshoe Bar is already a popular meeting place and is part of a major £2 million refurbishment programme.

"Magnificently conducted" was the uncompromising verdict of Thackeray after his stay in 1843. Guests today will find themselves echoing his sentiments.

For reservations telephone 01-567 3444.

A 4 STAR ACCREDITED HOTEL

SHELBOURNE HOTEL



A TRUSTHOUSE FORTÉ EXCLUSIVE HOTEL

Wallchart

OUR COMPANY SECURITY OFFICER SUSPECTS THAT THERE IS A 'MOLE' IN THE ORGANISATION

OF COURSE, HE DIDN'T TELL ME THAT....

IT WAS TOLD TO ME IN CONFIDENCE BY....

Read Executive, the employment agency, was mindful of the requirements of the press even when announcing a fall in profits of £2.9m to £249,000. They sent us a suitably gloom picture of the chairman Alec Reed (left) so that the news would not contrast too sharply with the happy one sent to us before (right). The company were clearly thinking ahead at the photographic session in 1977, when apparently both photographs were taken. (Report, page 20.)

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Oils and electricals slump amid profit taking

The first day of the new financial year and further worries over Poland resulted in heavy profit-taking as the second leg of the account began on a dull note.

Among the sectors badly hit were oils and electricals as prices fell sharply. But take-over news and the highers of oil prices ensured a recovery of one or two bright spots.

After contending with a deluge of small sellers early on, sentiment was further hit by the emergency summit meeting in Prague and the fall in the value of sterling. Reports suggesting that the worst of the recession was now over appeared to be disregarded, and most dealers said the break through its record high this week, as was earlier predicted.

Most of the selling had been absorbed by mid-morning but the index, down 7.3 by 11 am, recovered slightly to 5.2 an hour later. But news of a sharp fall on Wall Street in the opening hours of business saw the index close 6.1 down at 533.5.

Government securities were in a subdued mood awaiting tomorrow's banking figures, which many hope might be the prelude to another cut in minimum lending rate within the next couple of weeks. But with sterling weak and the wholesale price index at the upper end of expectations, prices drifted gently in the trade. In longer falls of between 1/2 and 1/4 were recorded while at the shorter end losses extended to 1/2.

Little demand was again reported for the new issue Treasury 11 1/2 per cent 1985, which slipped 1/16 to 215.

Jobbers in leading industrial shares were a little more cheerful as they were able to mop up more

stock and alleviate the tight conditions. ICI fell 2p to 256p, Beecham 3p to 179p, Glaxo 6p to 312p, Unilever 5p to 508p, Fisons 5p to 153p, GKN 1p to 148p, Pilkington Bros 3p to 303p and British Aerospace 2p to 204p. Even Hawker Siddeley, stronger recently ahead of figures this month, shed 6p to 318p but a bright feature was seen in Bowater, which closed 1p higher at 243p.

Shares of Atlantic Resources made their debut on the USM market at 260p and rose to 300p before closing at 295p.

Acquisition news saw shares of Edinburgh & General Insurance temporarily suspended at 25p.

News of big talks saw shares of Le Vallonnet suspended at 43p at the company's request. But shares of Suter Electrical made a welcome return to the market in ex rights form with the ordinary opening at 60p and the new at 19p. The shares were suspended in January at 64p. Also making a return to the trading floor was London & European, which returned from suspension at 45p after receiving bid terms from Bardsey, 3p higher at 31p.

Elsewhere on the bid front, shares of Rothmans International "B" jumped 5p to 75p in hectic trade still in response to news that the group was in

talks with RJ Reynolds of the United States. Terms for an agreed bid clipped 3p from Provincial Laundries at 54p with the prospective buyer, Hawley Leisure, also 6p lower at 57p. But Bond St Fabrics rose 4p to 43p after renewed terms from Anchinleck and Anglo Metro-politan leapt 12p to 118p after announcing it was in bid talks with First Pennsylvania Mortgage Trust.

Carpet International is yet another group whose shares are buoyed up by recovery hopes and bid possibilities. They rose 1p to a 1981 peak of 221p yesterday. Last year the group lost 25.4m before tax and missed the dividend, but business abroad should recover well this year. Net asset value is nearly 80 per cent above the share price.

Ahead of a statement on the latest developments in its bid for British Sugar, unchanged at 301p, S & W Berford retreated 6p to 214p while fading bid hopes clipped 6p from Reaction Smith "A" at 142p.

Disappointing trading news clipped 5p from Reed Executive at 39p with Highland Distillers losing 1p to 96p while its builders Bryant Holdings eased 2p to 85p and Taylor Woodrow, reporting on Thursday, dropped 6p to 58p.

Still reflecting recent figures, E Upton added 4p to 33p and Ely's (Wimbledon) 11p to 216p with Sharma Ware losing 15p to 133p and Wm Jacks 3p to 20p. Fears of a tax on package holidays lopped 10p from Horizon Travel at 247p and 7p from Saga Holidays at 313p.

Weekend comment boosted Toser Kamsley 5p to 58p, Derek Crooch 6p to 252p, Babcock International 3p to 132p, Woodhall Trust 3p to 153p, Newbold Burton 10p to 56p and 2p apiece to Dreamland at 25p and Johnson & Firth Brown at 24p.

Profit taking saw electricals come in for an early shakeout, but jobbers described conditions as still volatile. GEC shed 10p to 673p, Plesey 5p to 328p, Thorn EMI 2p to 352p, Racal 3p to 378p and Standard Telephone & Cable 10p to 530p.

Among second liners favourable comment added 5p to Office & Electronic at 343p but another casualty was Sound Diffusion, down 6p to 115p.

In banks the big four drifted lower on sporadic selling with Barclays 5p easier at 396p, National Westminster 5p off at 351p, Lloyds down 7p to 308p. But hopes of a counter bid pushed Royal Bank of Scotland 12p higher at 144p as

reporting on Thursday, Standard & Chartered marked time at 657p.

Oils encountered heavy selling with prices closing at the bottom after the sharp set-back on Wall Street. BP tumbled 10p to 370p, Shell 16p to 356p, Ultramar 5p to 473p, Lamsco 21p to 539p, Tricentrol 12p to 270p and Barmah 3p to 151p.

At the cheaper end, Rectley Exploration fell 10p to 278p, KCA International 2p to 202p and Mariner 10p to 130p. Fears that Exxon might be having second thoughts about the Rumble share project sent Southern Pacific Petroleum plummeting 25p to 63p and Central Pacific Mining 5p to 166p.

Gold shares staged a technical rally helped by the higher bullion price and weak sterling. In spite of the closure of the Cape West Driefontein jumped 15p to 1381, FS Geduld 11p to 224p, Western Deep 11p to 224p and Buffelsfontein 22p to 222p.

At the other end, Western Mining climbed 10p to 319p, Rustenburg 10p to 242p, Senat 12p to 379p and Kinross 22p to 632p.

Equity turnover for April 3 was £206.451m (bargains 34,312). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were 581, British Aerospace, ICI, AEC, Lamsco, BP, Barmah and Cast Gold.

Traditional options: Dealers reported increased activity because of the new account. Calls were made in Rothmans Int at 73p, in Delta at 6p and British East 12p to 379p and Kinross 22p to 632p.

Traded options: A total of 1,007 contracts were made. Lloyds attracted 133, Racal 12, Land Securities 44 and GEC 9.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Paid	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Alva Int. Trust (F)	—	0.17(0.15)*	11.04(9.36)	5.6(—)	29/5	10.5(9.1)
Blunnie Tca (F)	—	0.44(0.39)	11.9(15.4)	—	—	—
Bryant (I)	46(44)	3.72(3.15)	5.6(5.9)	0.85(0.75)	29/5	—(5.0)
Greencoat (I)	0.92(0.83)	0.05(0.02)	—	nil(nil)	—	—
Highland Dist (I)	44.8(38.4)	2.46(3.0)	—	0.8(0.8)	8/5	2.6(2.6)
M. Mole (F)	1.5(1.75)	0.25(0.15)*	5.88(6.51)*	—	—	—
Reed Executive (F)	35.53(31.97)	0.25(3.16)	—	—	—	1.5(4.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Net. † Loss.

Bryant Holdings lifts payout as profits rise

By Margaret Pagan
West Midlands housebuilder and property developer Bryant Holdings increased interim profits against a background of high interest rates and tight mortgage money.

Pre-tax profits in the six months to November 30 rose to £375m from £355m last time. Sales advanced to £46m from £44m. The interim gross dividend is lifted 13 per cent to 12 1/2p.

With the results yesterday came a forecast for "credible" full-year profits from the chairman, Mr Alan Bryant. Private house building enjoyed a good half year despite the higher interest rates and shortage of mortgage money. And future trading looked better, he said, with the building societies' success in taking deposits and a cut in interest rates. The company expects to make more than £7m for the year to May 31 against £6.5m last year.

Some 900 units were built during the period and estimates are for 1,700 in the full year—about the same as in 1979. Bryant's policy of expanding into the more prosperous southern and Thames valley regions has continued. These sales accounted for 40 per cent of total private home turnover.

Profit margins are not yet as high as expected from the south since the group started afresh with its land bank and acquired property at higher prices.

In the Midlands Bryant still builds from its land bank. Private homes, selling from £25,000 to £100,000, are the main profit earner compared to building civil engineering and industrial and commercial developments.

Building and civil engineering work was maintained over the period but the group aims to reduce these activities by about a half. Although the property market was weak there has been a steady demand for its industrial and commercial developments.

Under the terms of the agreed merger Fluor will make a tender offer to St Joe shareholders of 560 a share for the first 20.4m shares. Any shares not bought by tender will automatically be converted into 1.2 shares of Fluor common stock.

St Joe was the object last month of a £2,000m bid by Sea-

New attempt at agreement on cocoa

By Michael Press

Commodities Correspondent

Delegates from cocoa producing and consuming countries are meeting again in London this week to try to resolve the future of the International Cocoa Organisation and bring the proposed international cocoa agreement into operation.

Since the previous agreement expired in March, 1980, the ICCO's legal status has been tenuous. It has been drawing from reserves to finance daily operations, but the cash is running low.

But today consumer members of the ICCO agreed no approach should be made to the Ivory Coast for setting up a group to study the price range agreed for the new international agreement.

While there has been a possibility of a new agreement, delegates have voted against liquidating the ICCO. Last month they voted not to use money from the £235m buffer stock fund. But now they face the danger of funds being exhausted by the end of May.

Yesterday Mr Kwesi Bakman, the ICCO's executive director, gave delegates a paper commenting on proposals by the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa exporter, that a committee be set up to study the new agreement's price provisions.

Lasmo chairman hits at supplementary levy

By Our Financial Staff

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals to introduce a supplementary petroleum duty have come under fire from the chairman of London & Scottish Marine Oil, Mr Geoffrey Searle.

He said the supplementary duty would be detrimental to profits and cash flow and would hinder development. A more stable system of oil taxation should be devised, he says.

In his annual statement he noted that with four government levies on the United Kingdom oil industry—royalty, corporation tax, FRT and SPD—the combined burden would be more than 90 per cent on the marginal barrel of crude oil from a substantial field.

"Not only does an increase in taxation reduce internally generated funds which would otherwise be used for expansion," he said, "but uncertainty as to the rules and the effects of taxation is a major factor to discourage enterprise and investment, particularly in an industry with such a long period before any return on capital is made."

He stressed that rules "more appropriate to oil industry operations and economics should be devised and applied. Fiscal requirements should be capable of being met by changes in the rate of tax rather than by the imposition of new taxes and material alterations to the existing ones."

Lasmo chairman hits at supplementary levy

By Our Financial Staff

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals to introduce a supplementary petroleum duty have come under fire from the chairman of London & Scottish Marine Oil, Mr Geoffrey Searle.

He said the supplementary duty would be detrimental to profits and cash flow and would hinder development. A more stable system of oil taxation should be devised, he says.

In his annual statement he noted that with four government levies on the United Kingdom oil industry—royalty, corporation tax, FRT and SPD—the combined burden would be more than 90 per cent on the marginal barrel of crude oil from a substantial field.

"Not only does an increase in taxation reduce internally generated funds which would otherwise be used for expansion," he said, "but uncertainty as to the rules and the effects of taxation is a major factor to discourage enterprise and investment, particularly in an industry with such a long period before any return on capital is made."

He stressed that rules "more appropriate to oil industry operations and economics should be devised and applied. Fiscal requirements should be capable of being met by changes in the rate of tax rather than by the imposition of new taxes and material alterations to the existing ones."



Mr Geoffrey Searle, chairman of London & Scottish Marine Oil.

He also said that the integration of Lasmo and OEB had taken place smoothly and that the group was actively seeking suitable exploration and production opportunities in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Production from the North Sea reserves, in South Minster Block and Andrew, should start in the mid eighties, Mr Searle said he hoped that higher natural gas prices would be offered to justify development of the gas discoveries.

He added that Lasmo was also interested in further expansion of its United States activities and that the group's first dividend would be paid this year with an interim declared at the halfway stage.

Business appointments

Scotland bank post for Mr C M Winter

Mr Charles M. Winter has been elected deputy managing director of The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr Graeme S. Kidd has been elected director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Kidd is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been elected director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr K. C. Jackson becomes director of the control gear division; Mr D. J. Wardle becomes director of the foundry division.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Business appointments

Scotland bank post for Mr C M Winter

Mr Charles M. Winter has been elected deputy managing director of The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr Graeme S. Kidd has been elected director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Kidd is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been elected director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr K. C. Jackson becomes director of the control gear division; Mr D. J. Wardle becomes director of the foundry division.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Mr D. J. Wardle has been appointed managing director of the bank's board of directors. Mr Wardle is also technical director of Laurence, Scott & Electromotors.

Reed Executive passes final after second-half loss

By Margaret Pagan

One of the country's largest employment agencies, Reed Executive, yesterday reported a second-half loss, its first ever deficit, as forecast at the interim stage.

The final dividend has been passed, giving a total payment of 2.14p gross. The total last year was 6.5p gross. The shares fell back 5p to 39p.

After first-half pretax profits of £503,000, profits for the year to December 27 are £249,000 against £316m in 1979. Turnover, however, advanced to £355m from £315m.

Mr Alec Reed, chairman, forecasted that losses will be recorded again this year but that the group should return to profitability in 1982.

Demand for permanent staff fell by 70 per cent at the end of last year and continues to slump. Temporary staff positions, always the first to go, dropped last April. Small signs of recovery have been seen in demand for temporary staff in the past eight weeks.

"We think this is enough to show that employers are beginning to recruit again but it will be a long while before permanent staff are wanted," he said. "It is largely a matter of confidence."

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Once the economy emerges from the recession the group feels it will be ready to recover lost ground. It is for this reason that cuts have been kept to a minimum and the network of branches left intact. But 5 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs leaving 700 employees. Costs are included in the £23,000 extraordinary item.

All employees have accepted a six month pay freeze from April to September. "Because of the redundancies and the pay freeze we thought it only equitable to omit the final dividend," Mr Reed said.

The group's 30 Medicare drugstores—started with the aim of building a business less vulnerable to cyclical trading—have shown progress over the year. Operating losses improved from 8 per cent of turnover in 1979 to 4 per cent in 1980.

The group expects the stores to show some profits this year, and to contribute more significantly in 1982. Seven branches were opened in 1979, two last year and another is due to be completed this year.

A recent property revaluation has shown a surplus of £12m over net book values in addition to shareholders' funds of £5.14m. Medicare assets represent 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Once the economy emerges from the recession the group feels it will be ready to recover lost ground. It is for this reason that cuts have been kept to a minimum and the network of branches left intact. But 5 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs leaving 700 employees. Costs are included in the £23,000 extraordinary item.

All employees have accepted a six month pay freeze from April to September. "Because of the redundancies and the pay freeze we thought it only equitable to omit the final dividend," Mr Reed said.

The group's 30 Medicare drugstores—started with the aim of building a business less vulnerable to cyclical trading—have shown progress over the year. Operating losses improved from 8 per cent of turnover in 1979 to 4 per cent in 1980.

The group expects the stores to show some profits this year, and to contribute more significantly in 1982. Seven branches were opened in 1979, two last year and another is due to be completed this year.

A recent property revaluation has shown a surplus of £12m over net book values in addition to shareholders' funds of £5.14m. Medicare assets represent 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Once the economy emerges from the recession the group feels it will be ready to recover lost ground. It is for this reason that cuts have been kept to a minimum and the network of branches left intact. But 5 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs leaving 700 employees. Costs are included in the £23,000 extraordinary item.

All employees have accepted a six month pay freeze from April to September. "Because of the redundancies and the pay freeze we thought it only equitable to omit the final dividend," Mr Reed said.

The group's 30 Medicare drugstores—started with the aim of building a business less vulnerable to cyclical trading—have shown progress over the year. Operating losses improved from 8 per cent of turnover in 1979 to 4 per cent in 1980.

The group expects the stores to show some profits this year, and to contribute more significantly in 1982. Seven branches were opened in 1979, two last year and another is due to be completed this year.

A recent property revaluation has shown a surplus of £12m over net book values in addition to shareholders' funds of £5.14m. Medicare assets represent 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Once the economy emerges from the recession the group feels it will be ready to recover lost ground. It is for this reason that cuts have been kept to a minimum and the network of branches left intact. But 5 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs leaving 700 employees. Costs are included in the £23,000 extraordinary item.

All employees have accepted a six month pay freeze from April to September. "Because of the redundancies and the pay freeze we thought it only equitable to omit the final dividend," Mr Reed said.

The group's 30 Medicare drugstores—started with the aim of building a business less vulnerable to cyclical trading—have shown progress over the year. Operating losses improved from 8 per cent of turnover in 1979 to 4 per cent in 1980.

The group expects the stores to show some profits this year, and to contribute more significantly in 1982. Seven branches were opened in 1979, two last year and another is due to be completed this year.

A recent property revaluation has shown a surplus of £12m over net book values in addition to shareholders' funds of £5.14m. Medicare assets represent 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Once the economy emerges from the recession the group feels it will be ready to recover lost ground. It is for this reason that cuts have been kept to a minimum and the network of branches left intact. But 5 per cent of the workforce have lost their jobs leaving 700 employees. Costs are included in the £23,000 extraordinary item.

All employees have accepted a six month pay freeze from April to September. "Because of the redundancies and the pay freeze we thought it only equitable to omit the final dividend," Mr Reed said.

The group's 30 Medicare drugstores—started with the aim of building a business less vulnerable to cyclical trading—have shown progress over the year. Operating losses improved from 8 per cent of turnover in 1979 to 4 per cent in 1980.

The group expects the stores to show some profits this year, and to contribute more significantly in 1982. Seven branches were opened in 1979, two last year and another is due to be completed this year.

A recent property revaluation has shown a surplus of £12m over net book values in addition to shareholders' funds of £5.14m. Medicare assets represent 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

The group's 150 branches—mainly in the South-east—have not seen an equivalent number of extra people reg-

istering for employment because there is hesitancy in changing work.

Edinburgh General shares suspended

The shares of Edinburgh General Insurance Service suspended yesterday at that negotiations are at an advanced stage for the acquisition of a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a major expansion of insurance broking activity can be expected to be sound basis for future

The successful completion of the acquisition would be a

[illegible]



Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, 7 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF ART.
Catalogue £4.50.

Tuesday, 7 April at 11 a.m.
CHRISTIE/RESELL CITY SALE OF WINE at Beaver
Hall, E.C.4. Catalogue 50p.

Tuesday, 7 April at 7.30 p.m.
At the Porter Tun Room, Chiswell Street, London, E.C.3.
A SPECIAL SALE OF RARE PORT containing 20 vin-
tages of Ferreira Port ranging from 1815 to 1955, in aid
of the Licensed Victuallers' National Homes. Admission
by ticket only. Tickets £12.50 including a Portuguese
Supper, Champagne reception and illustrated catalogue.

Tuesday, 7 April at 11 a.m. and
Thursday, 9 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS. Catalogue £4.

Wednesday, 8 April at 10.30 a.m.
CLOCKS AND FINE WATCHES. Catalogue £2.30.

Wednesday, 8 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE CHINESE CERAMICS, JADES AND WORKS OF
ART. Catalogue £5.50.

Thursday, 9 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH FURNITURE AND OBJECTS
OF ART. Catalogue £3.50.

Friday, 10 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue £7.

Monday, 13 April at 2 p.m.
RUSSIAN AND GREEK ICONS. Catalogue £2.30.

Tuesday, 14 April at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS, ORDERS AND
CAMPAIGN MEDALS, BANKNOTES. Catalogue £2.30.

Tuesday, 14 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE JAPANESE CERAMICS, LACQUER AND
METALWORK. Catalogue £5.

OVERSEAS SALES
IN AMSTERDAM
AT ROKIN 88, AMSTERDAM

Tuesday, 14 April at 2.30 p.m.
JAPANESE PRINTS. Catalogue £3.

AT THE EXHIBITION ROOMS AT ARTI ET AMI-
CITIAE, ROKIN 112, AMSTERDAM

Thursday, 9 April at 10 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.
PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM
THE 16TH TO 20TH CENTURIES. Catalogue £3.

Thursday, 9 April at 2.30 p.m. and Friday, 10 April at
10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CLOCKS AND WORKS OF
ART. Catalogue £3.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.

For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please
contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel.:
(01) 581 2231.

CHRISTIE'S & EDMISTON'S LTD.
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow
Tel: (041) 332 8134

Thursday, 9 April
IMPORTANT VICTORIAN AND MODERN DRAWING
PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS AND SCETCHES,
Catalogue £3.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Jarvis: Jack Buchanan Tel: (0463) 34603

Anglo: Sir Ilay Campbell, Bt. Tel: (04993) 286

Edinburgh: Michael Clayton, Tel: (031) 225 4757

Northumbria: Aidan Cuthbert, Tel: (03471) 3181

North-West: Victor Gubbins, Tel: (0768) 66766

Yorkshire: Nicholas Brooksbank, Tel: (0904) 30911

West-Midlands: Michael Thompson, Tel: (07462) 61891

East Anglia: Henry Bowring, Tel: (0603) 614546

Cheltenham: Philip Leatham and Rupert de Zoete, Tel: (0242) 518999

Mid-Wales: Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, Bt. Tel: (0242) 518999

Hampshire: Denis Wray, Tel: (0264) 3750

West Country: Richard de Polet, Tel: (0963) 70518

Nigel Thimbleby, Tel: (0305) 66748

Devon & Cornwall: Christopher Petherick, Tel: (0720) 64672

Ireland: Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glin,
Tel: (0001) 880889/89325

Northern Ireland: John Lewis-Crosby, Tel: (0396) 830574

Isle of Man: Quentin Agnew-Somerville, Tel: (0624) 815 724

Channel Islands: Richard de La Hay, Tel: (0534) 77582

GOLD COINS
Kruggerands £250 £255
New Sovereigns £61 £65
New Sovereigns £59 £63

Quotations available for
other coins
Subject to fluctuation
No commission
Immediate Settlement

Williams Whelan Ltd.
87-89 Crown Passage, Portliff, N.1
St. James's Place, London SW1Y 6BP
Telephone 01-930 3995/3547

Spink
Buy
Oriental Art

Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone 01-470 7588 (24 hours)
Established 1866

**Salerooms and
Antiques
are featured
every Tuesday**

For details ring
01-278 9231

**9th CAMDEN
ANTIQUES FAIR**

Take place at
CAMDEN ARTS CENTRE
Arkwright Road, Hammersmith,
London W.12
Tel: 01-435 2643

9th April to 12th April,
1981

34 exhibitors will be show-
ing at this fair.
Open: Thurs-Sat, 11.30 a.m. to
7.30 p.m. Sunday 11.30
a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

Admission: Thursday £1.50
Fridays 75p
Restaurant

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street,
London W1A 2AA Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 7th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE CHINESE CERAMICS, BRONZES AND
WORKS OF ART Cat. (274 illus.) £5

Tuesday 7th April at 11 am
PRINTED BOOKS INCLUDING BOOKS
RELATING TO MEDICINE AND SCIENCE
Cat. £2

Wednesday 8th April at 10 am
INEXPENSIVE WINES FOR CURRENT
DRINKING Cat. £1

Wednesday 8th April at 11 am
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Cat. (113 illus.) £8

Wednesday 8th April at 2.30 pm
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Cat. (102 illus.) £7.50

Thursday 9th April at 10.30 am
MEDIÆVAL, RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE
WORKS OF ART Cat. (172 illus.) £6.50

Thursday 9th April at 2.30 pm
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS FROM
THE COLLECTION OF TORIAS CHRIST
Cat. (60 illus.) £8

Thursday 9th April immediately following the sale of
Drawings from the Tobias Christ Collection
FINE OLD MASTER DRAWINGS
Cat. (52 illus.) £6.50

Friday 10th April at 10 am
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS
and at 11 am
GOOD CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND
TAPESTRIES Cat. (98 illus.) £6.50

Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 29425/6; Cambridge (0223) 67624/5; Cheltenham (0242) 515000; Chester (0244) 315531;
Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Glasgow (041) 221 4817; Harrogate (0423) 501466; Jersey (0534) 43268; Slane Droghda 24401; Taunton (0823) 85441

Chancery Lane

115 Chancery Lane (Hodgson's Rooms),
London WC2A 1PX Telephone: (01) 405 7238

Thursday 9th April and following day at 5 pm
PRINTED BOOKS AND EPHEMERA Cat. £1.50

Pulborough
Sotheby King and Chasemore, Station Road,
Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ
Telephone: (07982) 3831

Wednesday 11th April at 10.30 am and 2 pm
OLD MASTERS, OIL PAINTINGS,
WATERCOLOURS AND PRINTS, SILVER AND
PLATE Cat. £1.50

Torquay
Sotheby Beane, Rainbow, Torquay, Devon
TQ2 5TG Telephone: (0803) 26277

Wednesday 11th April at 2.15 pm
ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1.50

Scone Palace
Scone, Perthshire
by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. the
Earl of Mansfield

Monday 13th April at 6 pm and 9 pm
SCOTTISH AND SPANISH PAINTINGS,
DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS
Cat. (285 illus.) £5

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post
from the Catalogue Department, 34-35 New Bond
Street, London W1A 2AA

Belgravia
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street,
London SW1X 8LB Telephone: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 7th April at 11 am
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (62 illus.) £1.10

Wednesday 8th April at 11 am
ENGLISH FURNITURE, ENGLISH AND
CONTINENTAL WORKS OF ART AND RUGS
AND CARPETS Cat. (51 illus.) £1

Thursday 9th April at 11 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND
PLATED WARES FROM 1837 Cat. (40 illus.) £1

Friday 10th April at 11 am
RADIO, TALKING MACHINES, MECHANICAL
ORGANS, CYLINDER AND DISC MUSICAL
BOXES AND RELATED MATERIAL
Cat. (42 illus.) 80p

DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566

BUY

DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566

SELL

DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566

VALUE

DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566

CLEAN

DAVID BLACK

ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566

RESTORE

Legal Appointments

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & Co.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co. wish to recruit experienced
solicitors for their property department. The work covers
a wide variety of substantial and demanding commercial
property transactions. Applicants are likely to have at
least two years' admitted experience. Excellent prospects
for successful applicants.

Applications with curriculum vitae should be sent to:

**W. DRUMMOND,
ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & CO.,
17 THROGMORTON AVENUE,
LONDON, EC2N 2DD.**

COMPANY SOLICITOR

Major Property Company requires a qualified Solicitor for its Legal
Department located at its offices in London W.1. The successful
applicant will report to the Group Lawyer and will be expected to
take responsibility for all legal matters connected with the manage-
ment of commercial and industrial property in the United Kingdom.
Some travel may be necessary.

Applicants must have had at least three years experience of commer-
cial conveyancing either in private practice or in industry.

The salary is negotiable in the region of £9,000 per annum. The
Company has an excellent non-contributory Pension and Life Assur-
ance Scheme and there will be four weeks annual holiday.

Please send full details of education and career to:

Mr N. R. Raine, FCIS, Deputy Secretary,

TOWN & CITY PROPERTIES LIMITED,

4 Carlton Gardens, London SW1Y 5AB

Assistant City Secretary and Solicitor

PO2 (10-14)—£12,939-£14,031

This is a new post at second tier level. The post will
be responsible to the City Secretary and Solicitor for
the management and control of a group of
Committees including the Planning and Housing
Committees. The postholder will have line
responsibility for a team of administrative assistants
dealing with these committees and will be supported
by a post of assistant solicitor.

Considerable local government experience is essential
and some experience of planning and property
law is required.

Application Form and further particulars from the
City Secretary and Solicitor, Civic Offices, Portsmouth
PO1 2AL or telephone Miss Goldsmith on Portsmouth
834045, quoting Post 788.

Closing date for applications: 27th April 1981.

city of PORTSMOUTH

Legal appointments are featured every TUESDAY

for details ring 01-278 9161

W. GREEN & SON— SWEET & MAXWELL LAW PUBLISHERS

LEGAL EDITORIAL POSTS BASED IN EDINBURGH

W. Green & Son—Sweet & Maxwell, law publishers, are
recruiting legal editors to contribute, after training, to
their expanding publishing programme including practice
and students' books, loose-leaf works and journals.

Applicants should have law degrees and/or professional
qualifications. Consideration will be given both to those
newly graduated or qualified and to those with profes-
sional experience.

Law publishing represents an attractive and potentially
rewarding alternative career for those with the requisite
qualifications and aptitude. For the right people we can
offer the prospect of progress from general editorial
work, production and marketing experience to partici-
pation in publishing management in Edinburgh and
elsewhere.

Initial salary range for the younger entrant: £5,500 to
£6,000.

Stating age, qualifications, experience and present salary,
please write in confidence to:

**General Manager
W. GREEN & SON LTD.
2 St. Giles Street
Edinburgh EH1 1PU**



ASSISTANT MASTERS AND MISTRESSES ASSOCIATION

ASSISTANT SECRETARY (LEGAL)

AMMA is a professional association and trade union for teachers in
both maintained and private schools. Its membership currently stands
at more than 85,000 men and women.

As part of the services provided to members, AMMA wishes to
appoint an Assistant Secretary with special responsibility for legal
advice and assistance. He or she will be expected to help deal
with the professional and legal problems of members, attend
Industrial and other tribunals and meetings of Local Education
Authorities Committees and Governing Bodies and liaise with the
firms of solicitors that act for the Association.

The successful candidate will be a practising solicitor with
not less than three years' experience (including advocacy) in
employment law, social security law, and personal injury work.

He or she will be based at the Association's offices in London.
Salary will be on the scale £10,512-£12,213 which includes Lon-
don Area Allowance, and other benefits will be available. The person
appointed will be required to join the Association's Staff Super-
annuation Scheme.

Applications in writing to the Joint General Secretaries, Assistant
Secretaries and Mistresses Association, 29 Gordon Square, London
WC1H 0EX, to arrive not later than 6 May, 1981.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CANADA

First Class Cook (Canadian Biss
Standard) and Social Secretary
English, French, Italian, Spanish,
Portuguese, German, Russian,
Polish, Greek, Turkish, Hindi,
Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Thai,
Vietnamese, etc. Salary negotiable.
Apply to: C. J. Biss, 11,
Market St., Bristol BS1 5AH.

COOK and House Parlourmaid (Living in) with first class expe- rience. Salary £500 per week. In- clude: 14-hour day. Five day week. Other staff and bath- rooms. Average entertaining. Salary negotiable. Apply to: Mrs. Biss, 11, Market St., Bristol BS1 5AH.

GOVERNANCE/NANNY required for school. Salary £500 per week. In- clude: 14-hour day. Five day week. Other staff and bath- rooms. Average entertaining. Salary negotiable. Apply to: Mrs. Biss, 11, Market St., Bristol BS1 5AH.

NURSE/NANNY required for school. Salary £500 per week. In- clude: 14-hour day. Five day week. Other staff and bath- rooms. Average entertaining. Salary negotiable. Apply to: Mrs. Biss, 11, Market St., Bristol BS1 5AH.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair bureau offers best jobs London & abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 530 3757

BRISTOL BURGES, SALMON & CO.

Require Company and Com-
mercial Law Assistant to
work with partners special-
ising in the field. Applicants
should have at least two
years' relevant experience
since admission.

Apply with C.V. to: Burges,
Salmon & Co. (D.L.), 11,
Market St., Bristol BS1 5AH.

TWICKENHAM LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Experienced Conveyancer with
some Probate required for long
established and substantial
practice. Attractive salary for
the right applicant.

Mr. Lucas & Sons, telephone
number 01-892 6045 (reference
PHB).

OXFORD: Conveyancer required for Branch Office. Probate work essential. Please write to: Grand Oxford, 6 Northmoor Road, Oxford.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject
to the conditions of acceptance
of Times Newspapers Limited,
copy of which are available
on request.

Phillips

Tuesday, 7 April, 11 a.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Tuesday, 7 April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 7 April, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Wednesday, 8 April, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS
GLASS

Wednesday, 8 April, 12 noon
RAILWAYS AND RAILWAYANA
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m. - p.m. and morning
until 11 a.m. Catalogue 50p by post

Thursday, 9 April, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: COMMONWEALTH

Thursday, 9 April, 1.30 p.m.
BOOKS, MAPS AND ATLASES

Friday, 10 April, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post

Monday, 13 April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS
WATERCOLOURS

Monday, 13 April, 2 p.m.
DECORATIVE OLD MASTER AND
PRINTS including a brilliant 1st stan-
dard Jacques Callot: La Tentation de St Antoine (11
signed on reverse by P. Mariette: with work
Bellerophon, Coriath, Hockney, Kokoschka, Van
Ward and others.

Illustrated catalogue £2.27 by post

Tuesday, 14 April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 14 April, 12.15 noon
GOOD FURNITURE AND METALWARE

Tuesday, 14 April, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Catalogue 50p by post (see 2nd day - 1st day only) by post

7 Bloomsbury Street, New Bond Street, W1Y 9LD Telephone 01-493 8541

Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers

Glendining

Specialists in the Sale by Auction of Coins and Medals
7 Bloomsbury Street, New Bond Street, W1Y 9LD Telephone 01-493 8541

Wednesday, 8th April, at 10 a.m. and
Thursday, 9th April, at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS

BARGAINS FROM AITO
Association of Independent Tour Operators CAA

ALGARVE 1-2 wks. 30 Apr '2 140 Peach Valley

SAINT GREEK VILLA	9	12	var	Ben Adventure	01-6
PTA 2 wks.	27	May	209	Small: Wanda	01-2
NOS. Villas 10 wks.	28	Apr	109	Timothy Holiday: Richardson	01-6
Fin 2 wks.					
CORFU Villas Apis.	May	153	Villa Seabree	01-6	
BEACHCOMBER	May	104	Medina	01-6	
CORFU 10 wks.	May				
Villas 2 wks.	21, 28	15	Milerva Holiday	01-6	
Apis. Tavernas					
CORFU Villas	May	114	Ilios Island Holiday	01-6	
Tavernas 7 to 14 days					
GREECE Salinas	May	7	130	Dinaby Salting in Greece	01-6
wind surfing 2 wks.					
CORFU Villas	May	1 on	159	Sunburst Holiday	01-6
Apis. 2 wks.					
VENICE Mobile Homes	May	13	129	Sunburst Holiday	01-6
2 wks.					
FRANCH RIVIERA	May	22	103	Sunburst Holiday	01-6
Caravans 2 wks.					
COSTA BRAVA	May	22	111	Sunburst Holiday	01-6
Mobile Homes 3 wks.					

Also Nos. Respectively: SAINT STOKES 11678/11683
 10708-11831/1172-11748-11759-11761-11768.

GREEK ISLANDS FOR £10 A DAY

Every Sundare holiday includes guaranteed air flight and a transfer in superior air-conditioned Villa or Taverna rooms. Sea arrangements also available. We offer holidays for all tastes both for couples and families. Special prices starting from 1 POUND.

POPONS: Popular, unspoilt.

SPETSES: The friendly, lively island.

ANDROS: The island of the red roses.

CORFU: Stunningly beautiful.

CRETE: Romantic, legendary.

RHODES: The island of the knights.

MYKONOS: Anything goes.

SUNFARE DIRECT BOOKING MEAN

NO agent's commission. Inquiries to: Mr. J. H. M. Jones, Secretary of a Government Bonded Tour Operator, London, Manchester, Glasgow, Darnley, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Tyneside, Wolverhampton.

Instant Confirmation and Booking by phone or post. Access Visa, American Express welcome.

Golden Square
London, W.1.

Manchester 051-6
Glasgow 041-2

ATOL 1315B

[illegible]

499 5334

ANNOUNCEMENT

WILSON'S, new long rent, short let
200 p.w. long term, £800 per week.
S.A.S. 455 1380/289 2300

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, luxurious apartment in prime block, under-
ground parking, bedroom, 2
bath, fully fitted kitchen, porce-
lain, central heating, etc., view,
£250 p.w. n.w. Wilson Jordani 236
0906.

EASANT MEWS, flat, Kensington,
NW 8 S/C, fully furnished,
central heating, double bedroom,
kitchen & bath, very bright,
£500 p.w. week, Tel. 205
8310.

CLAVANIA, very aridly, mews house,
3 dble bedrooms, 2 reception
rooms, large living room, 250
p.w., Wfiana Jordani 236 0906.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat or maisonette up to £550 p.w. Tel. 235 7555. Phillipa Kay & Notias, 859 2425.

BROADMARTIN STREET, W.1, Mews house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, carpet, dining hall, 2 reception rooms, £250 p.w. Clavonia Bennett Heycock, 561 6858.

MELBIE, Light attractive garden flat, 2 bdr, recepl., k. & bath, fully furnished, £200 p.w. Tel. 236 4000. Mrs. Catherine Hildred, 924 9251.

FIND FINE FLAT, flat 27-400, Pate de ville has, available from 1st Feb. Rent £25 p.w. Call today 327 8821.

MILCO SO, 2-roomed self contained flat, CH. c/w, w/d, Mon-Fri 5.00 p.w. Sat. 5.00, 10.00 p.m. Tel. 236 1101.

PLOMETS & EXECUTIVES require furnished property, London areas. Church, Street, & Partners, Tel. 434 0087/954.

JACQUELINE IRC established the rental business for years now operating in London, S.W.10. Tel. 01-351 211 852 5946.

MARTH & PARSONS offer selection of well furnished properties for rent in Kensington, Church St. W.8. Tel. 01-351 211 854. W.11, 221 0330.

HMPSTEAD - Newly decorated, 2 bed, self contained, fire, electric, 2 bath, plenty let preferred, 794 1502.

WOULD AMERICANS seek shared accommodation in Tottenham, North London. Tel. 01-361 5623.

S.W.10, Attractive 2 bedroom, 2 double, 2 sh reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1st flr, large garden, Tel. Phillips, 262 4795.

STYR PAZ KNIGHTSBIRD Design Ltd. 1 bedroom flat fully modernized and turn it into a first class apartment, the Colour "V", Astoria 01-361 5555.

NOTTING HILL, 2 bedroom flat, 2 bathroom, 2 reception rooms, large bath, p.m. - Telephone 01-229 2222.

FLATS DE VILLE have flat 2 p.w. upwards Tel. London. - Phone 937 980

KENSINGTON HILL, furn. 6 lounge, bedroom, E & S, 2 bathrooms, large bath, phone, 250 p.w., 570 370

NGTON. Large luxurious
ble room 140 x 251. T.V.
ver, cooking facilities. Per-

a-terre. £68 p.w. all incl.
 owner 370 5544.
QUALITY APARTMENTS in
 central London. Short/long term.
 bookings & brochures ring
 937 9886.
 S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
 orn'd flr flat 2 beds. 1y

[illegible][illegible]

Mayfair, London area available
for long or short lets.—
Tel. 01-741 1761.
—Luxury 3 bed. house, 3
s. garden, garage, etc. £125
—Tel. 248 2090, ext. 399.
—Eton (near 1 Mr. Mervin
F.C. & M.L. 1000)
Plaza Estates, 263 3087.
MAYFAIR.—Large recep.
3 baths, garden, short let.
—Details West Trend, 263
MAYFAIR. Splendid flat.
bed, lounge, K. & B. Cc

[illegible]

any length. 1st from
p.w. Allen Bates and Co.
1965.
AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury Furn-
ishings and houses in central
London from £85 p.w.—Outlast

1200N. 1st floor fur. flat. 6-9
 beds, 3 rec., gas c.h., 3-6
 View over Surrey 6-9
 \$500 p.m. Box 0083 G. 6-9
 Times. 6-9
 200 p.m. 2002-23 Own seps
 LANCASTER Gate. 2002-23
 professional. 2002-23
 222 2576 (evening).
 (continue on page 31)

and Published by Times News
 Limited. P.O. Box 200 Gray's
 W.C.1X, B.Z. 2002-23
 Printed by Times News
 Limited. P.O. Box 200 Gray's
 W.C.1X, B.Z. 2002-23

April 7, 1981, Registered as a
at the Post Office.

... ..